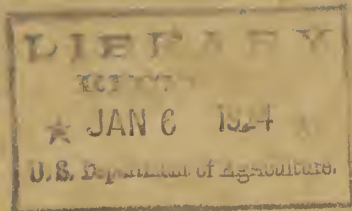


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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



W. F. COBB CO.,

FRANKLIN, MASS.

1922.

SEEDS
OF
QUALITY

D. N. Shoemaker.

MAR 28 1922

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG
OF
GARDEN, FLOWER AND
FIELD SEEDS

D I S C L A I M E R

We do not give, nor are our salesmen authorized to give any warranty, express or implied, as to description, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Orders are accepted and filled only on these conditions.

PURE CLEAN NORTHERN-GROWN

W. F. COBB CO.,
Seedmen, Franklin, Mass.

OUR CATALOG



WE do not catalog so large a variety of seeds of each class as do most firms. It is a well known fact with the seed trade that some varieties of seeds are listed under a half dozen or dozen different names by different concerns. In other cases improvements of an old variety will be listed under an entirely different name, while the type will remain the same; the improvement being perhaps in productiveness or perhaps in regularity of form. There are other varieties that ought never to have been introduced as they are not as valuable as standard sorts already in existence. At the end of each class of seeds we give a list of varieties we do not catalog because of the above or other good reasons, together with the varieties in this catalog, which are, in our opinion, the same or superior to, those sorts which we omit.

Varieties in this catalog are arranged as nearly as possible, under their several heads in the order of ripening. Thus in beets, Pine Tree Table is earliest, Early Egyptian is second and Detroit Dark Red is latest.

It is much better to order early when we have a complete stock of varieties. Later in the season we run out of some kinds and have to raise the price on others. The earlier in the season the order is placed, the better for the planter, for he has just the seeds he wants in ample time, at the lowest price, and does not pay for them until they come.

On each package are concise instructions for the planting and culture of the seeds therein, so it is at hand when wanted.

=====	<h2>SEED FAILURES</h2>	=====
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Seeds of best quality will often fail thru improper treatment. Thus a small seed may be planted so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface. **More failures result from disregard of the conditions necessary to germination than from inferior quality of seeds used.** These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and the free access of air. Beside these the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way thru it, and many perish from this cause alone.

Seeds differ greatly as to the **temperature** required for germination. Beets, peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45 degrees; but if melons and other seeds of that family, beans, and plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60 degrees. For this reason many seeds fail yearly because of too early sowing.

The second condition, **proper moisture**, is likely to be violated by an excess, rather than by too small a portion. Some wrinkled peas like the Gradus will decay in damp, cool weather while round peas like Alaska will germinate perfectly. **Free access of air** is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of moisture in the soil. In germination, complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas is given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or young plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it forms roots and leaves, and is able to sustain itself.

A slightly acid condition of the soil will kill some seedlings before they reach the surface of the ground. This is true of beets particularly.

Beside the conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to surface, are liable to various accidents; a current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy them altogether. In addition there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of them being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

We may also mention the well known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types notwithstanding the care of the seed grower; bush beans throwing out pole runners, yellow-podded wax beans becoming green, the yellow and white celerys becoming more or less green, dwarf peas becoming running, etc.

Amount of Seed per Acre

Name of Vegetable	Seed Required for	
	100 ft. Row	One Acre
Bean, Bush	1 qt.	1 ¼ bush.
“ Pole.....	1 qt.	10 to 12 qts.
Beet, Table.....	2 oz.	5 lbs.
“ Mangel	1 oz.	5 lbs.
Cabbage	⅓ oz.	6 oz.
Carrot	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.
Cauliflower	⅓ oz.	½ lb.
Celery	⅓ oz.	4 oz.
Corn, sweet	½ pt. 100 hills	8 qts.
Corn, field, in drills		½ bush.
Corn, field, br'de'st		2½ bush.
Cucumber	1 oz.	2 lbs.
Endive.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.
Kale	⅓ oz.	2 oz.
Lettuce.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk	½ oz.	2 to 3 lbs.
“ Water....	1 oz.	4 lbs.
Onion	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.
Onion Sets	12 lb.	
Parsley.....	½ oz.	3 to 5 lbs.
Parsnip	½ oz.	3 to 5 lbs.
Peas	1 qt.	2 bu.
Pepper	⅛ oz.	½ lb.
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	4 lbs.
Radish	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.
Salsify	1 oz.	8 lbs.
Spinach	1 oz.	10 lbs.
Squash	1 oz.	4 lbs.
Turnip	½ oz.	2 lbs.

Average Time Required to Germinate

	Days
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower.....	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber.....	6 to 10
Endive.....	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion.....	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper.....	9 to 14
Radish.....	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip.....	4 to 8

Time Required for Maturity from Sowing the Seed

	Days
Bean, String	50 to 65
Bean, Shell	65 to 70
Beet.....	50 to 65
Cabbage	105 to 150
Cauliflower	105 to 115
Corn	75 to 100
Cucumber.....	50 to 70
Lettuce	50 to 65
Melon	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Parsley.....	80
Parsnip.....	80
Pepper.....	105 to 140
Radish.....	30 to 40
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter.....	110 to 125
Tomato	120 to 140
Turnip.....	60 to 70

LAWFUL WEIGHTS

Weights per bushel as established by law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Barley	48 pounds
Beans	60
“ Lima.....	56
Beans, Soy.....	58
Buckwheat.....	48
Clover.....	60
Corn, Indian.....	56
Millet, Japanese	35
Oats.....	32
Peas, smooth	60
“ wrinkled.....	56
Rye	56
Timothy.....	45
Wheat.....	60

Weight established by law in other states, but not in Massachusetts, which standards we follow:

Blue Grass	14 pounds
Corn, sweet.....	46
Hungarian.....	48
Millet, German	48
Orchard grass	14
Red Top.....	14
Speltz	40

Grass and Grain Seed**Amount to Acre**

Alfalfa	15 to 20 lb.
Blue Grass for Pasture	20 to 50
Clover, Crimson	15 to 20
Clover, Red.....	12 to 15
Clover, White	6 to 8
Hungarian	25 to 35
Lawn Grass	for 20x 25 ft. sq., 1 lb.
Millet, German	25 to 35
Millet, Japanese.....	25 to 35
Orchard Grass.....	15 to 25
Rape.....	6 to 8
Red Top	15 to 20
Timothy	12 to 15
Vetch.....	30 to 40
Wheat	1½ to 2 bu.
Barley.....	2 to 2½
Buckwheat	1 to 1¼
Oats	2¼ to 4
Rye.....	1½ to 2
Speltz	2

BEANS

One quart will sow 100 feet of drill

CULTURE

The light well drained loam which was enriched for the previous crop is the most desirable altho they will succeed fairly well in any well worked soil. Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet and should not be planted until the ground is warm. Plant in drills 2 to 3 ft. apart or in hills 24 by 9 in. and cover seed 2 in. deep, putting 4 beans in a hill. Cultivate and hoe frequently when vines are perfectly dry, hilling soil slightly to keep the beans from touching the ground. In picking, cut or pinch the pods from the plant to avoid pulling the plant and breaking the young feeding roots. Generally one planting of beans is made for the home garden with the result that the season for string or shell beans is soon over. Space should be planned that they may be planted once in two weeks until August 1, that green beans may be continually on the bill of fare. String beans taste as good Sept. 15 as July 15 and they are perhaps the most nutritious and most cheaply grown of any garden product, ranking next to wheat in food value for man.

BUSH. Wax Varieties

Wardwell's Kidney Wax

Many progressive gardeners will have no other than Wardwell's Kidney Wax bean, for it yields abundantly of beautiful pods. It is one of the best, and most hardy of the wax sorts. Vines are of medium size, pods long and flat, and of a beautiful yellow; brittle and stringless when young. It is a prolific bearer as shown by the photograph, where, it will be seen, half the pods have been picked off. Not as early as Improved Golden Wax. The dry bean is large size, and baked is of the richest flavor, far superior to the ordinary Yellow Eye.



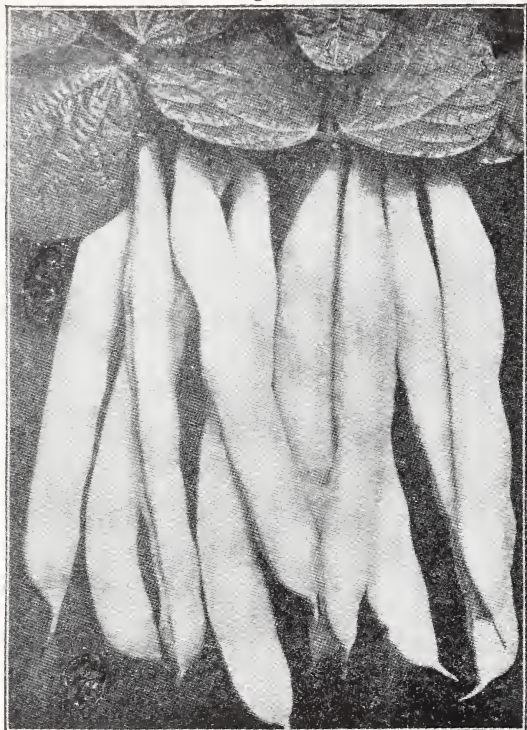
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

Improved Golden Wax

One of the earliest and the most popular wax bean on the market. The pods are of good length, thick and broad, entirely stringless, of a clear golden yellow, and a fine buttery flavor. Hardy and productive. The United States Department of Agriculture says of this bean: "The best all around and most reliable of the extra early wax sorts. Suitable for either home or market. Brittle, stringless, of good quality." A great many people know this grand old variety as "Butter bean."

SAVE YOUR BEANS And Other Plants

with
CUTWORM FOOD



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

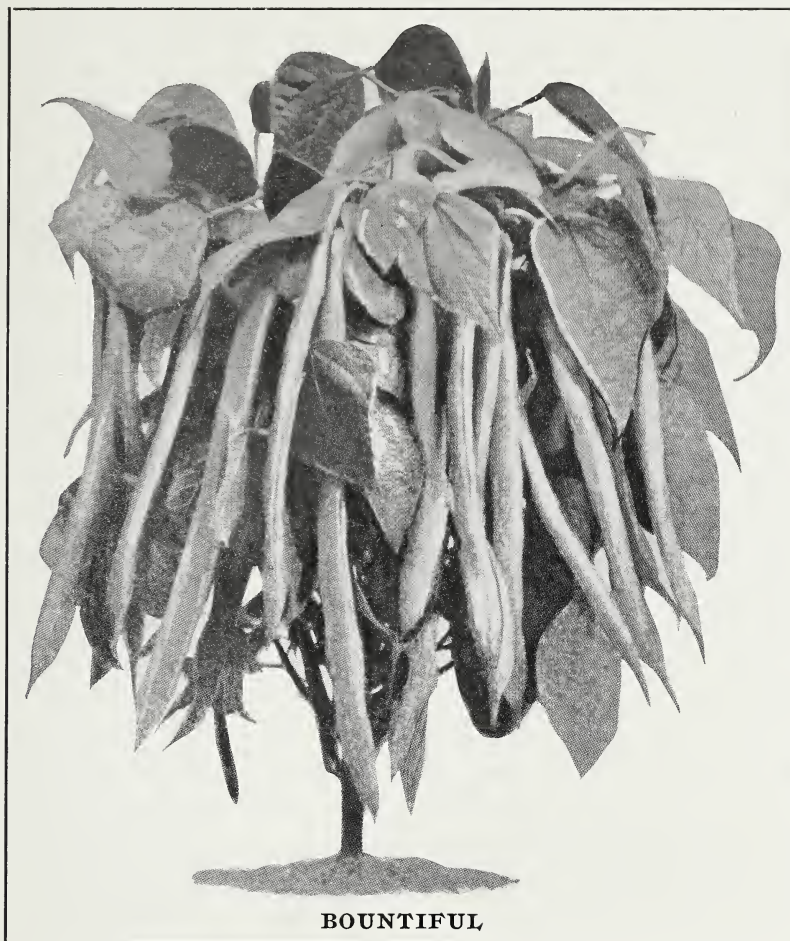
BUSH. Green Pod Varieties

Stringless Green Pod

The plant is very vigorous, growing large and spreading, enabling it to mature a heavy yield. Snap pods, variable in size, generally about five inches long, round, brittle. Popular because of general reliability, hardiness, productiveness and tenderness. Largely grown by market gardeners. While most seedmen catalog this as stringless and of fine quality, we do not find it as stringless as Bountiful, as fine texture and flavor nor as early.



STRINGLESS GREEN POD

**BOUNTIFUL**

Bountiful

It is of the old standard Yellow Six Weeks type, but wonderfully improved by careful selection for earliness, stringlessness and productiveness thru a long season. Snap pods, about 7 inches long, flat, light green, brittle, tender, stringless, of good quality. Very early, heavily productive, and long bearing. We consider it the best and by all odds, the earliest green pod bean for snaps. Because of its fine quality it makes an excellent sort for home gardens

and being one of the very largest, most handsome and even shaped, is excellent for the market. It is the popular sort with the market gardeners around Boston. One of our customers, Mr. Rice of Rockland, Maine, states that he harvested 400 bushels of string beans from a planting of two bushels of this seed.

**DWARF HORTICULTURAL**

Dwarf Horticultural

An improved type of the good old fashioned Bush Cranberry. The beans are larger and the pods longer than the older strains.

French Horticultural

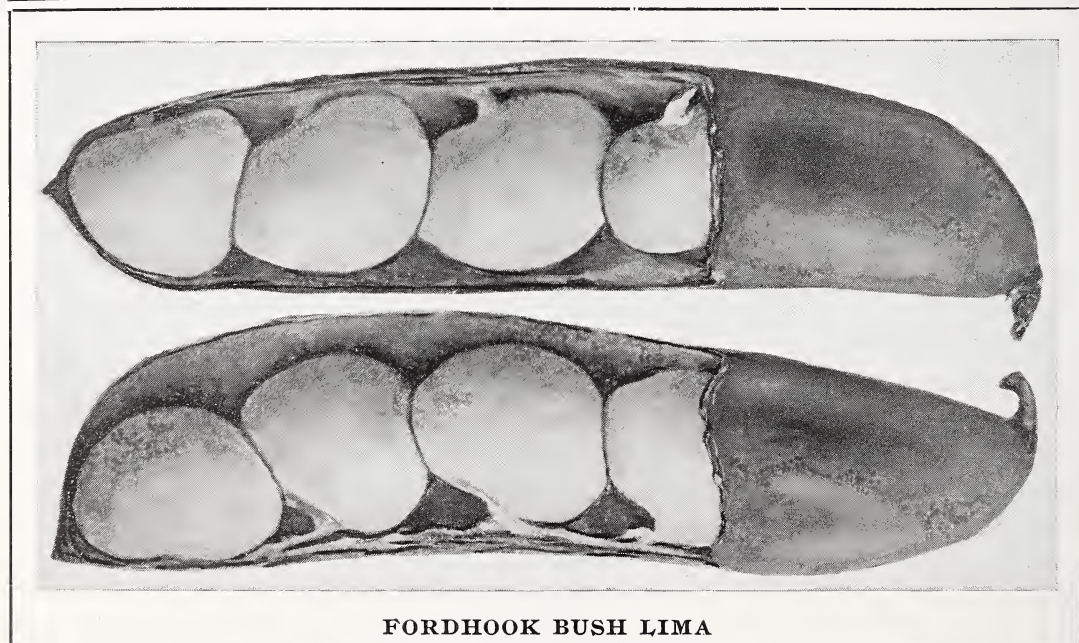
This is a very highly colored pod of the Cranberry class. Bush is a rank grower, semi-climbing in habit, producing heavy crops of very large and beautiful pods. Quality we consider the same as Dwarf Horticultural.



SOY BEAN

Soy Bean

Soy bean is an annual legume plant, valuable as human and stock food and as a soil renovator. The place of Soy beans in the rotation is as a cleaning or follow crop, putting the land in good condition for Alfalfa, or grass. The Soy bean is adapted to a wide range of soils, sandy to clay. It is quite resistant to drought and yet able to grow in a soil that is rather wet. It is valued as a grain or seed crop for domestic animals, silage and for hay. For the culture of the Soy Beans the field should be plowed and harrowed, and level or surface planting practiced. The use of this bean is increasing very rapidly in all sections, and is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for the farmer. It is almost impossible for weeds to grow or thrive where Soja or Soy beans are grown. Sow broadcast one and a half bushels per acre.



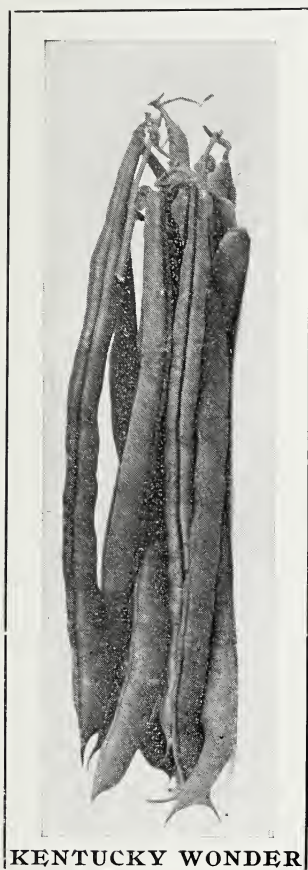
FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA

BUSH. Lima Varieties

Fordhook Bush Lima

An improved variety of the Challenge or Potato type. Without doubt the best bush

Lima. Plants are vigorous, erect, and bear pods well above ground. Pods are in large clusters, four to five inches long and contain three to five beans. Beans are thick, large, and fine quality. Ten days earlier than the pole sorts. We have a large sale of our strain of this variety among market gardeners, who find it the best of them all.



KENTUCKY WONDER

POLE. Green Pod Varieties

One quart will plant 175 hills

Kentucky Wonder

This splendid variety has been offered under the name of The Old Homestead. An early and very prolific sort, with showy pods which are most excellent for snaps. Vine vigorous, climbing well, and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods very long, often 10 inches, nearly round, very crisp and always cook tender when young.

London Horticultural or Speckled

Cranberry Pole

The old standard Cranberry Pole bean, common in this country for 60 years, and one of the most largely grown. Of excellent quality, a favorite snap and shell variety.

BEST BEANS

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Black Valentines
Black Wax
Brockton Pole
Burpees Bush Lima
Cranberry Pole
Lazy Wife
Long Yellow Six Weeks
Old Homestead
Potato Lima
Red Cranberry
Refugee
Sulphur
White Wax

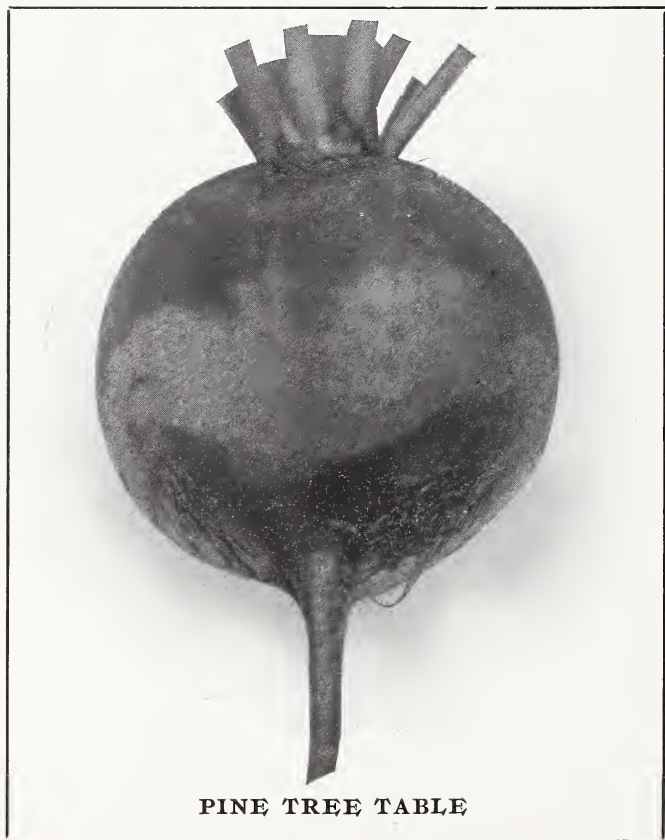
Stringless Green Pod
Golden Wax
London Horticultural
Fordhook Lima
London Horticultural
Kentucky Wonder
Bountiful
Kentucky Wonder
Fordhook Lima
Lows Champion
Bountiful
Soy
Davis Wax

BEETS

One ounce sows 50 feet of drill, five pounds to the acre

CULTURE

Sow in well prepared, rich, deep, light loam. Seed should be put in drills 18 inches apart and seeds 1 inch apart in the drills. Cover an inch deep and firm in the ground by walking over the drills. Keep the plants thinned so that the roots will not crowd, having them finally 6 inches apart. The young plants should be removed when the beets are 1 or 2 inches in diameter making the finest greens. For summer use, seed can be planted as soon as the ground is in condition, but for winter use it is better not to sow until June. When the roots for winter use are put in the cellar, cover them with sand to keep them from wilting.

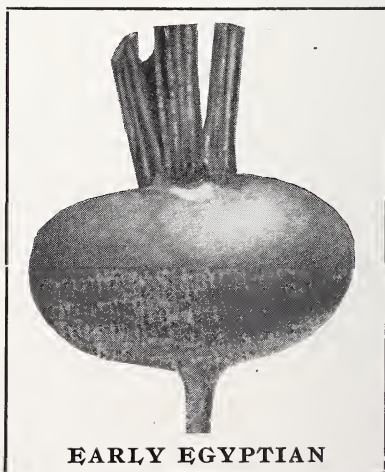


PINE TREE TABLE

Table Varieties

Pine Tree Table

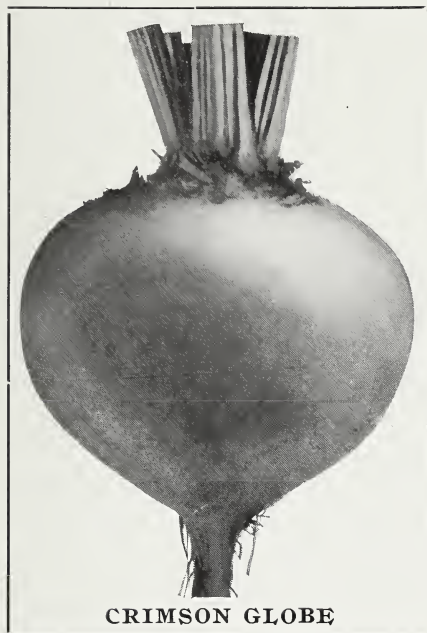
We believe it to be the very best early table beet. It is exceptionally thick, of the deepest red, and is sweeter, more tender, and smoother than any other beet we know. Careful selection of the seed roots for many years by our skilled New England growers, has produced a uniformity in size, shape and strong red color, which makes it the most desirable sort for early market, both from its superior quality and extreme earliness. A very rapid grower, can be sown as late as July. One of our specialties for years, and we have never heard anything but praise of it.



EARLY EGYPTIAN

Early Egyptian

This is the best variety for forcing and for first early crop outdoors. The tops are small. The leaves are dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. The roots are very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about two inches in diameter when mature. Tender and nice when young. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter shade; firm, crisp and tender.



CRIMSON GLOBE

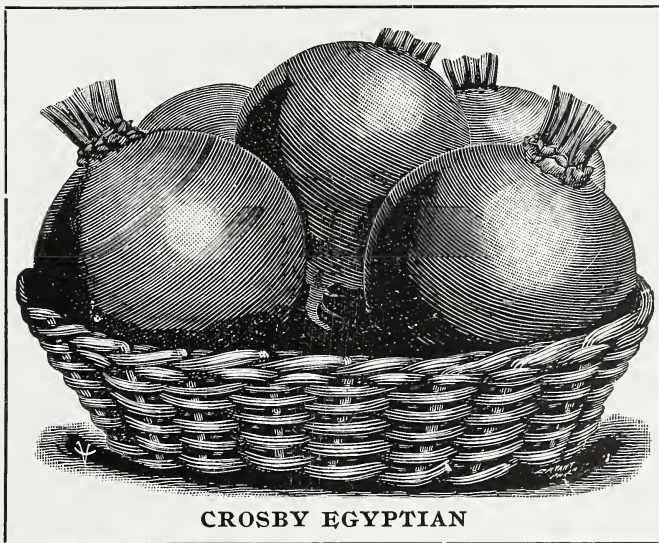
Crimson Globe

This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. It is a second early variety, for main crop and winter use, does not grow large and coarse, the matured beets are medium in size and of good shape. The quality is fine, being sweet and tender, equal in quality for home use to the Detroit, but flesh is not as dark red. The roots average about three inches in diameter. The flesh sometimes shows light zones. The tops are small and dark in color.

Best Garden Insurance— CUTWORM FOOD

Crosby's Egyptian

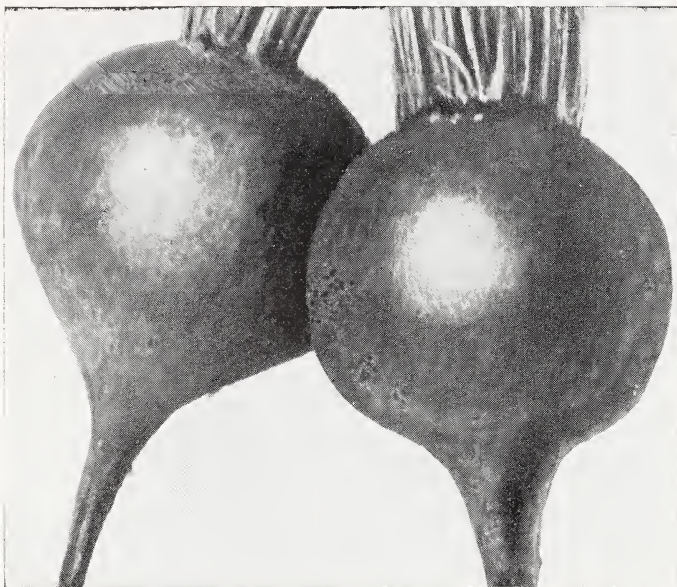
This sort has been the most popular beet of the entire list for the market-gardener, and is an excellent early variety for the home garden. The color is a bright red, zoned with a lighter shade of red; very sweet and tender and of excellent quality. It is turnip-shape, and on this account it grows to a marketable shape rapidly. Can be sown outside as late as July for winter use.



CROSBY EGYPTIAN

Detroit Dark Red

A grand, good beet, perfect turnip-shape, with small tap roots. Color of skin dark blood red, flesh a bright red. Quality of the very best, sweet, tender and lasting. All thru the country the Detroit has an unequaled reputation. Perhaps the best for the home garden.* Many planters use no other kind, for its deep red makes it attractive in the market, tho not so early as some other sorts. For all seasons and all uses, it is nearer the ideal beet than any other; and is being more extensively planted for all



DETROIT DARK RED

purposes each year
We believe the flesh
from first to last, runs
darker in color than
any other sort.

Mr. Ramsdell says he bought
his garden seed of your agent
last year and it was the best
seed he ever bought. The beet
was immense. He bought his
seed of me this year. No more
store seed for him.

E. H. Achilles,
Lyndville, Vt.

Swiss Chard

Used for greens only. It is of superior quality having a delicious mild flavor. Sown early, it makes a rapid growth of broad green leaves, with wide silver white ribs and is fit for greens sooner than any other beet. After cutting, the leaves grow again so that one planting will furnish greens in abundance of finest quality thru a long season. Makes a small root. The middle of the leaf or mid-rib is cooked and eaten like asparagus, as well as for greens in the ordinary manner.



SWISS CHARD

MANGEL WURZELS

We most strongly recommend the Mangels and Sugar beets for feeding to all cattle, sheep and swine, as well as poultry. The roots grow to a very large size, making a much heavier yield than turnips, and are far more nutritious and fattening as a winter food, very largely increasing the yield of milk from cows, and of eggs from hens. The roots can be grown at a trifling cost. The seed we offer is grown in Denmark. The cultivation of roots of a high yield of food-stuff has during late years been developed in Denmark to a high degree of perfection. By competitive cultivation under

the control of the Danish Government Root Seed Commissioner those strains of each variety which give the highest yield of food-stuff, as measured by weight and analysis, are selected and grown for seed. The result has been, as far as Denmark is concerned, a remarkable increase in the yield of food-stuff per acre. When a consignment is ready for export from Denmark a label giving the name of the variety and strain of seed is placed in each bag. The seller then calls in the Royal Danish Weigher (a sworn official) who draws a sample of 2 Kilo (4½ lbs.) from the consignment according to the official regulations for sampling seed. The official weigher closes the bags and seals each of them with his official seal. The officially drawn sample is sown in the spring under the control of the Government Root Seed Commissioner who in the following autumn is thereby enabled to certify as to the exact quality and strain of the roots resulting from the seed in the corresponding consignment.

Sludstrup

This most wonderful Mangel has been awarded a first class certificate several times by the Danish Government, which is the highest honor attained in agricultural circles in Denmark. And to obtain this special certificate is a very difficult undertaking.

Sludstrup is a long reddish yellow root but not so long as the Mammoth Long Red, it grows more above the ground and is very easily harvested, requiring but little exertion to pull same. The size of the roots, like all other varieties, depends entirely upon circumstances; they are frequently grown to a size weighing from 15 to 20 pounds each. The Danish farmers prefer to grow them 6 to 10 pounds each which is done by allowing less space in and between the rows. The smaller roots contain a higher percentage of dry matter, consequently the crop is more valuable than if large roots are grown.

According to comparative trials made by the Danish Government this valuable root cropped as follows per acre;

Sludstrup 59,730 pounds of root containing 7,818 pounds of dry matter.

Mammoth Long Red 50,930 pounds of roots containing 6,387 pounds of dry matter.

Golden Tankard 48,950 pounds of roots containing 5,123 pounds of dry matter.

This shows over 17% more roots and over 23% more dry matter per acre than Mammoth Long Red, and over 22% more roots and over 52% more dry matter than Golden Tankard. The cut, greatly reduced, shows the shape of a typical specimen, illustrating how easily the crop can be harvest

Thus it is very apparent, that this splendid root is far superior to any other Mangle, and can easily be advertised as a very heavy cropper and the best Mangle in the world.



SLUDSTRUP

Yellow Eckendorf

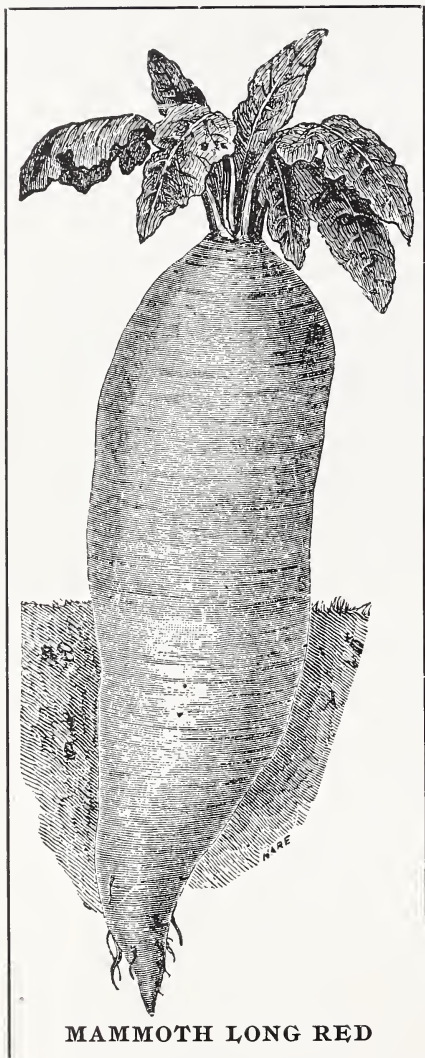
Is of cylindrical form and grows mostly above ground. Awarded a first class certificate by the Danish Government as a very heavy cropper. Has yielded in Denmark 58 tons to the acre. It is of valuable feeding quality.

Mammoth Long Red

A selection of the Long Red variety. It is the largest of all Mangel Wurzels. Sometimes weighing 20 to 30 pounds. Smooth skin and fine grained, color a deep red, growing well above ground. These roots hung a foot or more above the floor in the hen house, induce exercise and supply the best possible green food for hens in winter. Ought to increase egg production 25%. Mr. Bentley of Providence, R. I., raised 750 bushels on a half acre of land from our seed.

Sugar Rose

An oval root averaging 10 to 12 inches, rose colored above and white below ground. Flesh white. Grows about two-thirds above ground. Yields an extraordinary crop for a Sugar variety and contains a much higher percentage of sugar than any other sort. It apparently is a cross between Mammoth Long Red and an improved Sugar variety.



MAMMOTH LONG RED

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Blood Turnip
Dewings
Dirigo
Early Bassano
Eclipse
Edmands
Giant Half Sugar
Golden Tankard
Imperial White Sugar
Lane's Improved
Model Red Globe

Crosby Egyptian
" "
Detroit Dark Red
Early Egyptian
" "
Crimson Globe
Sugar Rose
Yellow Eckendorf
Sugar Rose
" "
Detroit Dark Red

CABBAGE

One ounce should produce about 3000 plants. Set 8000 early or 6000 late plants to the acre.

CULTURE

The earliest varieties should be started in hot beds in Feb. and pricked out into other hot beds when strong enough; or sow them in cold frames in March and transplant into the garden after the frost is past, setting the plants in the garden in rows 2 ft. apart and 18 in. in the row. For late varieties the seed can be sown in the open ground in May in shallow drills a few inches apart and transplanted early in July as instructed above. The young plants should be carefully protected from Cutworms by the use of Cutworm Food. To kill the green cabbage worm, which eats the heads use Cabbage Saver. Cabbage, to obtain the highest perfection, should be cultivated and hoed weekly. If the heads are inclined to burst open, growth should be retarded by loosening the roots.

Charleston Wakefield

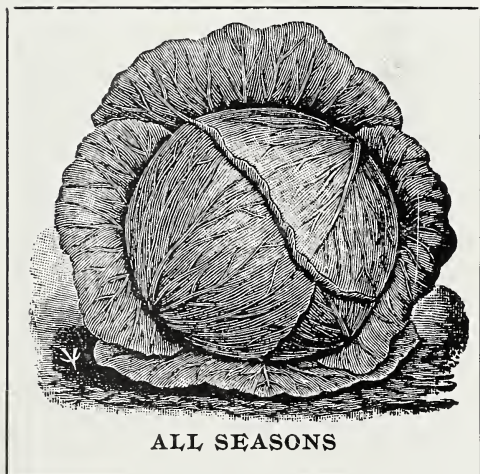
The Wakefield is the standard early cabbage in all the northern markets, a larger acreage of it being planted than all other early sorts combined. It is the best, hardiest, and hardest heading of the extra early sorts. It has few outer leaves, which permits closer packing. The heads are of similar form, altho not so pointed but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size ten days later.



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD

Early Ballhead

It is a second early, maturing right after Charleston Wakefield, hard, firm, long keeping and of superb quality, it resembles the winter Danish Ballhead closely, but is smaller and on the top slightly flat; the outer leaves show traces of curliness, and have a delicate flavor suggestive of savoy cabbage, the ribs are very fine in the leaves, the color of which is light green. For a summer variety it is large. This cabbage is taking the place among earlies, as Danish Ballhead has among the later sorts.



ALL SEASONS

All Seasons

One of the best for second early and late crops, very large and a sure header. Particularly adapted for market gardeners because the heads are extremely hard, round and solid. Planted a little later, it makes a splendid fall and winter sort. It is remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Can be grown either for summer or winter use and is good at either season.

**AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY**

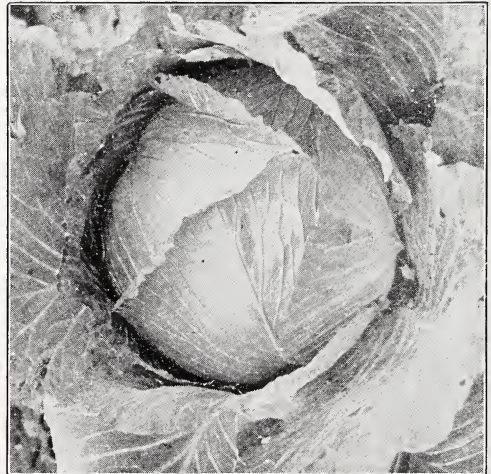
American Drumhead Savoy

The Savoy cabbages deserve to be better known in America. They are superior to other cabbages for cooking, having greater tenderness and delicacy of flavor. American Drumhead Savoy is the best of all either for market or kitchen garden, being the most solid heading sort. The heads are large, and possess a fine flavor as rich as the cauliflower. The curled and crimped leaves are of a dark rich green color, the outer leaves growing closely around the head and the inner leaves beautifully blanched.

Danish Ball Head

Very hardy, handsome, solid and of fine quality, and as one of the

very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant market or late spring use. The plant is vigorous, compact, exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. It seems to adapt itself to all soils and conditions. Leaves large, thick, bluish green, covered with a whitish bloom. It is sure to head, and the heads are round, hard and extremely heavy, tho not extra large, produced on a short stem. It come out of the pit in March as fresh as when put in, with no waste. A light seeding variety making the seed more expensive: but the extra value of the crop more than offsets it, being the highest priced cabbage on the market. One of the largest sauerkraut manufacturers in New England, states that our strain of this seed produces the best cabbages for his business that he has ever grown. We import our seed from the best grower in Denmark.

**DANISH BALL HEAD**

Mammoth Red Rock

While late in maturing, this is the largest and most reliable heading of all deep red varieties. In good soil the heads will average ten pounds, yet tender and of good quality.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Allhead Early	All Seasons
Copenhagen Market	Early Ballhead
Early Flat Dutch	" "
Early Jersey Wakefield	Charleston Wakefield
Early Summer	Early Ballhead
Early Winnigstadt	Charleston Wakefield
Glory of Enkhuizen	Early Ballhead
Hollander	Danish Ballhead
Houser	" "
Premium Late Flat Dutch	" "
Red Dutch	Mammoth Red Rock
Stone Mason	Danish Ballhead
Succession	All Seasons
Surehead	Danish Ballhead
Volga	" "

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Four pounds to the acre

CULTURE

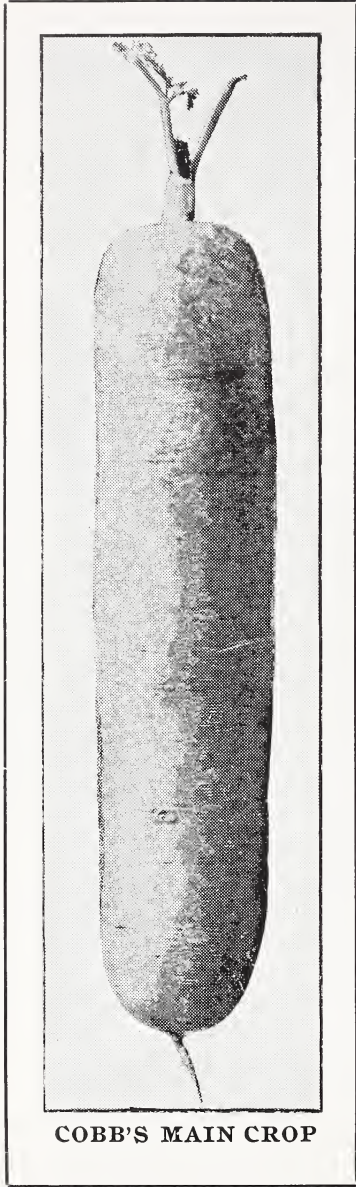
Use rich sandy loam, preferably a spot that was planted the year before and which was then heavily dressed and kept free from weeds. For summer use plant a short variety, the Oxheart, as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared putting in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, covering the seed one-half to one in. deep and pressing soil firm over the seed. When the plants are well started thin them to 2 to 6 in. apart in the row according to the size of the variety. Carrot seed is slow to germinate and it is a good idea to mix a little radish seed with it that the radish may mark the rows and allow earlier cultivation than can otherwise be made.

Oxheart

A very short and thick stump-rooted variety. It grows very rapidly and the roots attain a weight of over a pound. It is tender, of good flavor, of a deep red shade, and is a variety we can recommend for the home garden as well as to market gardeners for early use. Can be pulled by hand, and is adapted to hard stiff soils because of its shape.



OXHEART



Cobb's Main Crop

Our foreign growers have been working for a number of years to perfect and establish the type of this variety, until now they are able to secure a crop from 75 to 95% of which is true stump rooted. The roots are very tender, smooth, coreless and of a beautiful red color, averaging about six inches long. By many it is claimed to be the sweetest and best flavored of all carrots. An excellent bunching variety and yields heavily.

Danver's Half Long

This famous variety originated in Danvers, Mass. The roots are smooth and of a very dark orange color. A variety highly valued by all gardeners, and largely used on account of its productiveness. Of the finest table quality. It is also profitable to grow in field crop for stock feeding. While the form desired in this variety, and occasionally secured among the crop is stump root, we do not find it runs so true to type as the Cobb's Main Crop, it averaging more as a half-long sort, with a blunt end. It is probably more grown in New England than any other variety, as it is believed to yield more weight per acre than any other.



Improved Long Orange

Uniform and very smooth, always well formed, and of large size. It is a good keeper, of fine table quality for winter use and highly nutritious for stock.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Chantenay	Oxheart
Guerande	"
Short Horn	"

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce should produce 3000 plants

CULTURE

Start the young plants the same as instructed for cabbage. When ready to set the plants where they are to grow, select if possible ground which has not been cropped with other vegetables the previous year, dressing it heavily and watering copiously. When the heads are forming, tie tops of the leaves together with soft twine to shut out the sun and rain and to keep the heads white and attractive. After the heads begin to form, do not allow them to grow too rapidly as there is sometimes a tendency to shoot up green leaves in the middle of the heads and thus spoil them.

Early Snowball

The most popular standard sort. It is dwarf and compact in habit of growth, and can be planted as close as 18 inches each way for forcing when space is limited. It is very early and under good treatment every plant will produce a head of the finest quality.



EARLY SNOWBALL

Dry Weather

An acquisition of great value filling a long felt want. No other variety will, to our knowledge, so surely produce heads under unfavorable weather conditions as this sort. The leaves are large and offer a great protection to the head in the hottest, driest months.

Heads are of close texture, larger than Snowball, snow-white and fine quality. The crops mature two or three weeks later than Early Snowball. Our seed is Danish grown, the best in the world.

CELERY

One ounce should produce 6000 plants. One fourth pound to acre

CULTURE

For early celery sow Golden Self Blanching in flats under glass during Feb. or March, keeping the soil wet and the temperature not over 60 degrees, then prick out in to other flats. In May or June set the plants in very rich, well prepared land in rows 3 ft. apart and plants 6 in. apart in the rows. For late celery start seeds in flats or the open ground remembering that the seed is slow to germinate and the soil must be kept damp. Transplant as instructed above, early in July. As plants grow they are to be earthed up to blanch, (gathering the leaves together so that the earth will not fall between the leaves) and this should be repeated every few days until only the tops of the plants are visible. It may be blanched by means of boards 12 or 15 in. wide set on edge on each side of the row, thereby holding the plants compact. Celery blanched by this latter method is not of such fine quality as blanched with earth.

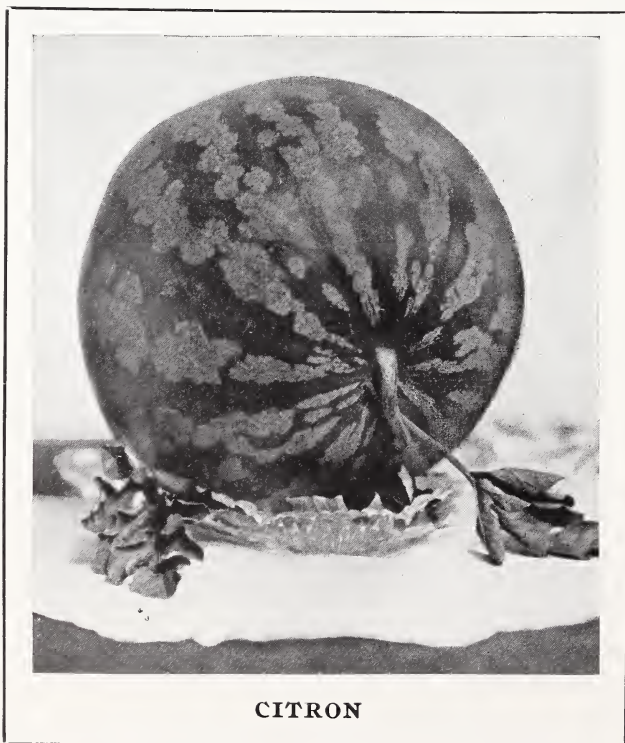


**GOLDEN SELF-BLANCH-
ING CELERY**

Golden Self-Blanching

This is the standard celery for early use. It is in condition as early in the fall as any and we have yet to find a strain better in quality and appearance than our stock of Golden Self Blanching. Critical gardeners depend upon this to produce their finest

early celery. It is excellent for the home garden. The plants are of medium size, compact and stocky, with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn beautiful golden yellow so that blanching is effected at a minimum expenditure of time and labor. Its handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor have established it as a superior first early sort. Our seed is imported by us.



CITRON

CITRON

*One ounce will plant 50 hills.
Three pounds an acre*

CULTURE

Same as that for Melon.

New England Preserving or Red Seeded

The best for home use, round and handsome, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid. The fruit from which the accompanying photograph was taken was grown here at Franklin.

CORN

CULTURE

Corn should be planted on well worked, rich, light, dry loam after the ground becomes thoroughly warm. Where the green corn or dry shell corn is desired, it should be planted in rows 3 ft. apart and the hills 18 in. apart in the row. Planting of sweet corn should be made two weeks apart as recommended for beans, so that the green corn may be fit for the table until heavy frosts have killed all further growth. The thick husked varieties, such as Hopedale will fill up and remain in fine eating condition for a considerable time after the frost has killed all the leaves on the plants. Cultivation of corn should always be flat and shallow. Corn for fodder should be planted in drills and the richer the soil the more ensilage will be produced and the tenderer the quality.

Field Varieties

In drills three feet apart, use a half bushel per acre. Broadcast two and a half bushels per acre. Field corn 56 pounds per bushel. Evergreen 42.

Very much of all seed corn sold in New England is simply good western corn, taken in some cases from the cars of western grain as they come to the eastern mill for grinding, kiln-dried, not pure as to variety because not grown particularly for seed. Just the good product of the western farmer who had no idea of growing seed stock. That isn't first quality seed corn.

Our field corn is grown by the man who probably is the oldest and most extensive strictly seed corn grower in the U. S. He isn't growing corn for stock, but to plant. Everlastingly striving to give his growing crop every advantage that it may produce the finest, plumpest, ripest ear possible. Such care is worth while. It means the difference between a fair result and a big result to the planter; between coming out "even" at harvest, and coming out with a good profit.

The entire difference in cost at planting is less than a dollar an acre, so slight it would never be known, but the difference of five or ten tons extra silage per acre means something along next March or April.

The varieties listed below are for fodder and ensilage.

Early Lakeside

See photograph on following page.

This corn has the most perfect shaped ear, economical grain and is the earliest dent corn we know. It is bright orange color, has good sized stalk and ear, small cob, is very rich in oil and starch, and is the purest yellow dent corn grown. It was originated by A. A. Chatfield of Fulton County, Ohio. The purpose was to obtain a corn that would yield big crops and mature early, before the frost in the big swamps of Fulton Co. In a recent contest, a boy grew $88\frac{1}{4}$ bushels shelled Early Lakeside corn on one acre of land and was awarded as prize, a trip to Washington, D. C. Our grower writes, "It is the earliest dent corn in cultivation."



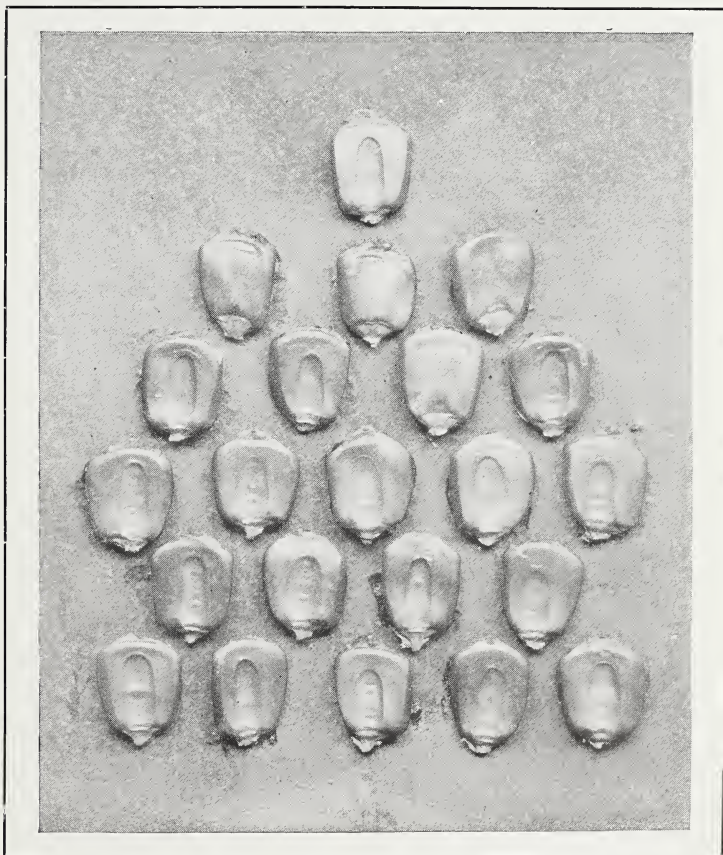
EARLY LAKESIDE
(See opposite page)

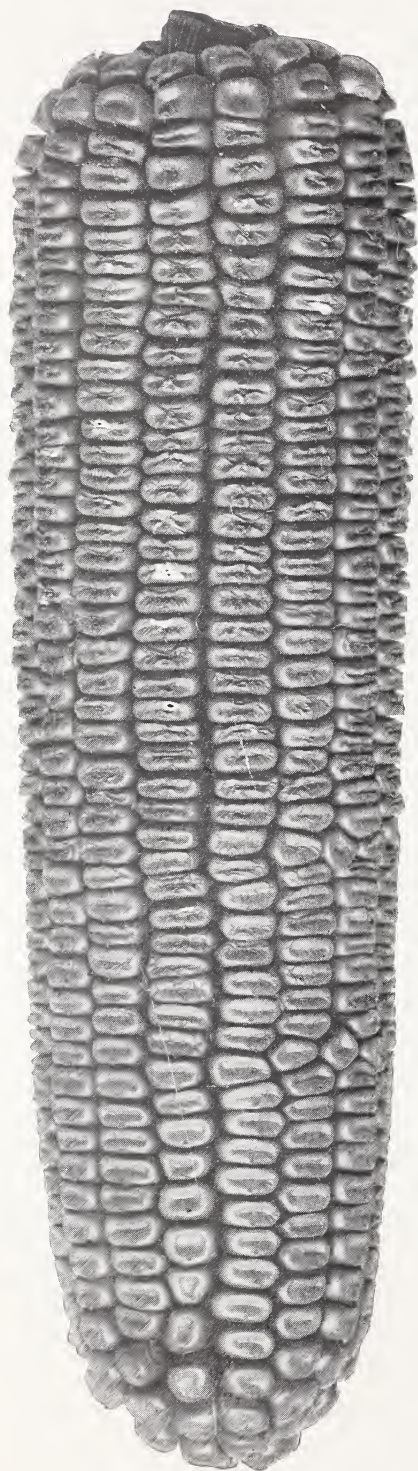
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet

We consider it one of the most valuable fodder plants in existence, and all farmers should devote some land to it. The stalks are sweet, juicy, rich, tender and nutritious. On strong soil it will grow eight to ten feet tall and produce an almost incredible amount of fodder, which when cured is equal to hay, beside being cheaper. It is claimed by dairy farmers that this fodder will increase the milk and cream production greatly and keep the animals in the best condition. It has the further merit of being so very sweet and palatable that cattle eat every part of the stalk and leaves. As a green fodder for cutting in the summer, one acre is worth as much as eight acres of ordinary pasture. Of high value also, for hogs. Do not confound this with the cheap sweet fodder offered at stores—old seed of low vitality and little value.

Cuban Giant

Without any question the greatest corn for fodder and ensilage that we can offer. We first heard of it in New Hampshire, where a few thrifty farmers had discovered its merits and were growing it exclusively for filling their big silos. We have found by test in all parts of New England that it is a perfect fodder and ensilage corn. The grains are creamy white, very large, showy, and of particularly strong vitality; a high point in its favor. The fodder grows on the stalks in great quantities and of finest flavor, under good culture to the height of 16 to 18 feet. It is the best milk producer of all the ensilage corns, being almost as sweet and tender as Sugar Corn. Our seed is fresh, clean and pure. We give herewith a photograph of kernels taken from an ear picked at random from a pile of our Cuban Giant. Nor was the ear all shelled to secure the kernels, but from a little space covered by a silver quarter these samples were pulled out.





CUBAN GIANT



PINE TREE FLINT

Pine Tree Flint

South of New Hampshire we can offer no better corn for kitchen use, both for meal and to make New England hulled corn. Fastidious tastes prefer it to any other for cooking. Ears are long, and the slender cobs are plated golden with plump, rich yellow kernels. The stalks give a large crop of fodder. It is valuable for cattle because the elements which make it valuable for man are the same as for stock; protein, oil and starch.

Pop Varieties

One pound plants 400 hills, 36 pounds to the acre

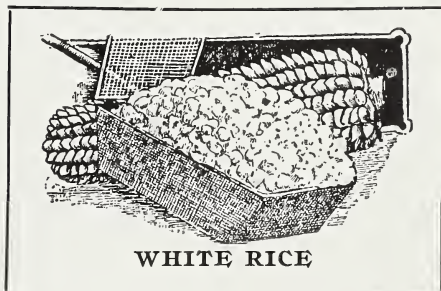


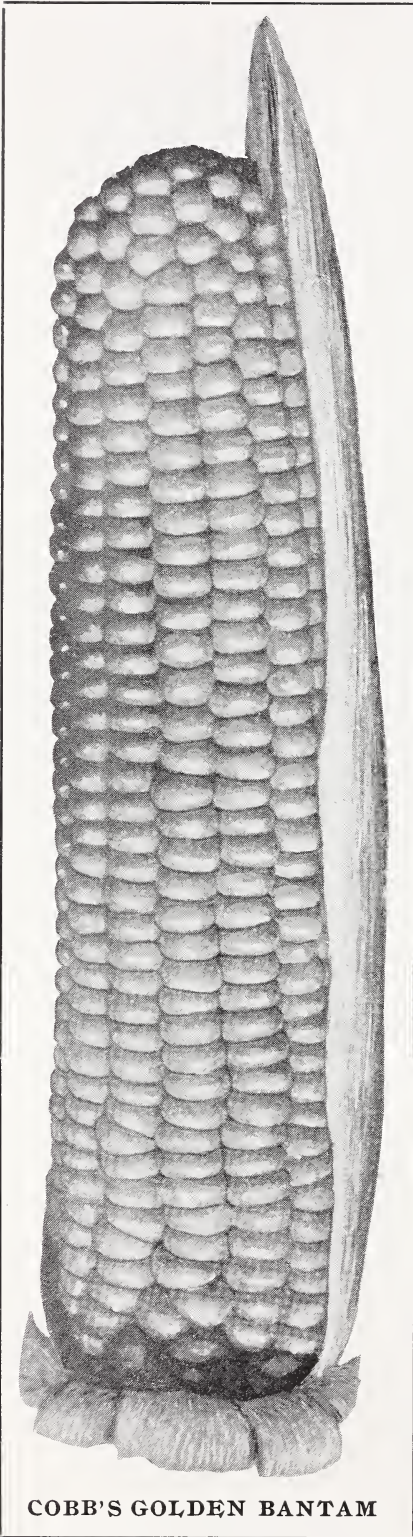
Red Beauty

A novelty of real merit. The kernels are a beautiful glossy dark crimson, borne on full ears of extra good length. When popped, it opens snow-white, in striking contrast to the dry kernel. Because of its handsome, unusual appearance we offer the seed on the ear only. Season is fully as early as White Rice.

White Rice

A standard and popular variety. Ears short, kernels long, pointed, white. Pops tender, and of fine flavor. Corn for popping should not be kept too dry—it will not pop as well as when retaining its natural moisture.





COBB'S GOLDEN BANTAM

Honey Sweet

We believe this to be a most prolific variety, both in number and length of ears; in fact to one acquainted only with other pop corns, the stand from Honey Sweet would indicate a field variety. In fodder it will compare favorably with much ordinary field corn. It is a clean, handsome, white pop corn, yielding to a tender kernel of the finest flavor, not surpassed by any variety. The kernels are smooth and easy on the hands in shelling. Every family ought to have a patch. Next winter it will be appreciated by every member of the home circle.

Sweet or Sugar Varieties

One quart will plant 200 hills. One peck an acre

Cobb's Golden Bantam

An improved strain of the regular Golden Bantam, retaining the hardiness, earliness and sweetness of the original, and increasing the yield very much by a larger ear. This makes it far more valuable for the market gardener and of course more satisfactory for the home garden. Again and again have our customers written us that once tasted, they can get their people to eat no other variety, early or late. Cobb's Golden Bantam overcomes all the deficiencies of the other early sorts and retains the good qualities of the later kinds. Our seed is grown in Mass. and just suited to New England climate.

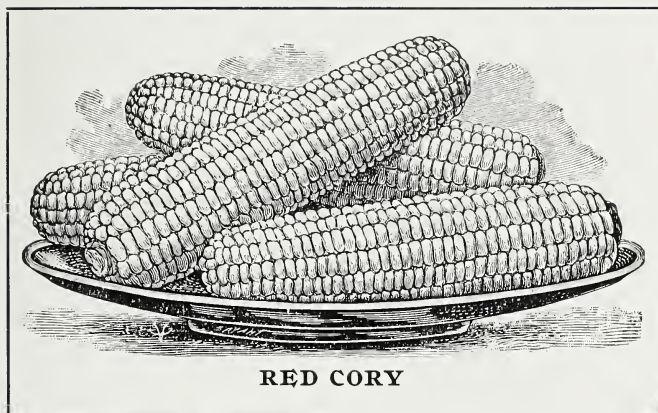
Golden Bantam

We doubt if any new introduction in the seed line has become so generally known and esteemed in as short a time as this corn. It is particularly hardy, admitting of early planting. Grows about four feet tall, bears two or more ears well above ground. Ears about 5 or 6 inches long, filled well over the top. The corn is golden yellow, firm and meaty, and remains in prime eating condition longer than any of the white varieties. It is very early, yet sweeter than any other sugar corns except the late sorts like Hopedale and Stowells. More and more are planters using

this variety exclusively, by successive plantings, covering the entire season.

Burbank Early Maine

An early variety. Medium sized ear, with eight or ten rows of white kernels on a white cob. A few days earlier than the White Cory. An excellent variety for the market gardener.



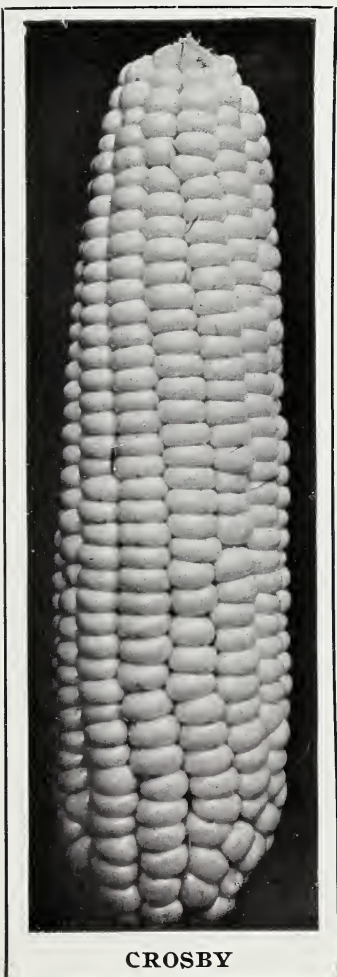
RED CORY

Red Cory

A very early sort, in fact the earliest of the large eared varieties. Ears are of good size, and the kernel large. Particularly adapted to New England, having originated here. It is sweet and will please anyone for table use, while its earliness and good size make it profitable for market, many claiming it as paying a sort as they plant.

Crosby

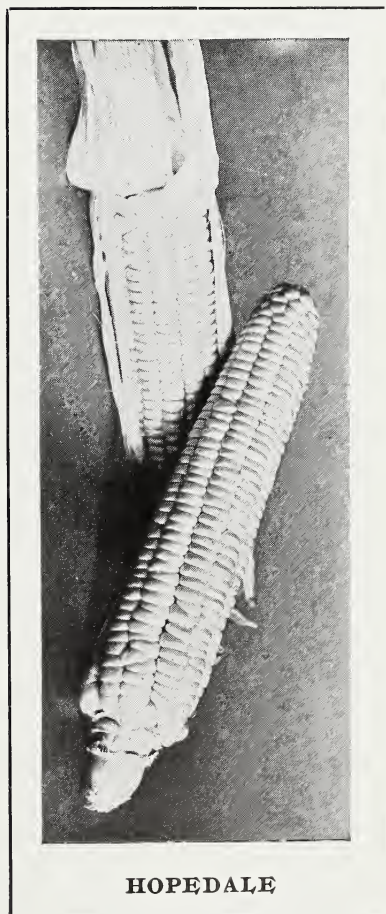
This is the favorite second early variety. There are earlier varieties, but few surpass it in quality and productiveness. The ears are about seven inches long, bearing ten to twelve rows of fine white grains. We have a fine pure strain of this excellent corn. The seed is small.



CROSBY

Hopedale

The sweetest and richest sweet corn yet introduced; the season just following the Cory. Ears are very large, 12 rowed, pure white kernels, tender and full of milk. Very productive, yielding two or three large ears to the stalk.



HOPEDALE

By planting early and at intervals later, it produces a crop thruout the season that cannot be excelled. We never tasted a sweeter white corn, and our customers render the same verdict.

Stowell's Evergreen

The most popular of all the late sorts. If planted at the same time as the earlier kinds, it will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, large ears, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in fresh condition. Perhaps excelled by no other late corn except Hopedale in quality.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Country Gentleman	Stowell's Evergreen
Golden Nugget	Cobb's Golden Bantam
Kendall's Early Giant	Hopedale
Marblehead Mammoth	Hopedale
Peep O'Day	Golden Bantam
Quincy Market	Crosby
Shoe Peg	Stowell's Evergreen
White Cory	Golden Bantam

CUCUMBER

One ounce will plant 50 hills. Two pounds an acre

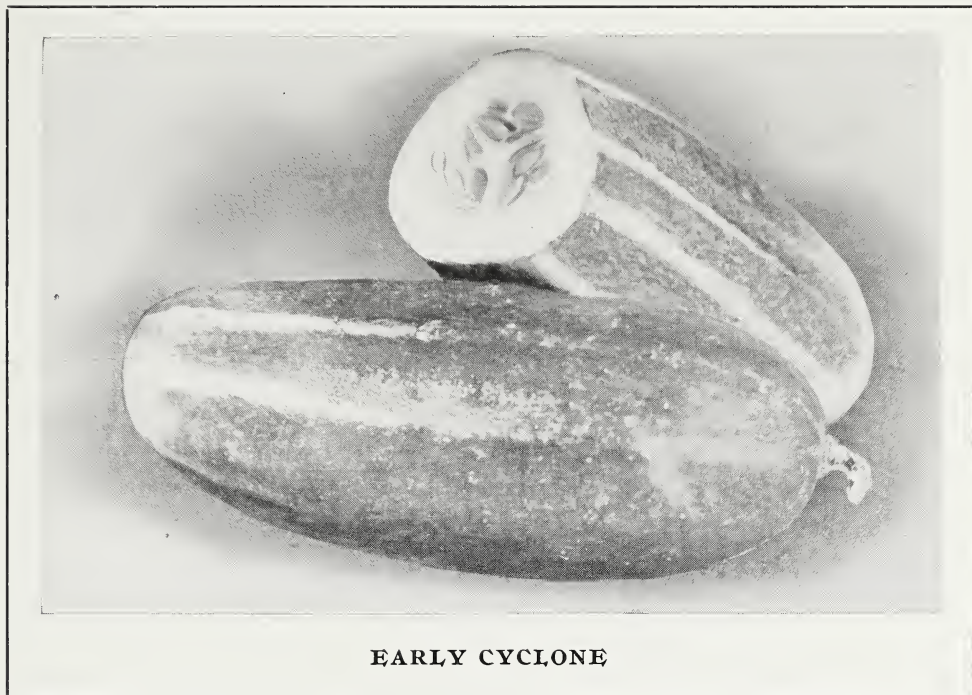
CULTURE

For very early cucumbers sow April 1st. in a hot bed on pieces of sod grass down, and transplant entire into rich garden soil when danger of frost is over. For later plantings make in the open ground, hills 4 ft. apart each way in rich, moist, warm soil, commencing as soon as danger of frost is over and putting a dozen seeds in each hill that there may still be plenty of plants after the insect enemies have done their work. The easiest and safest method of fighting the yellow striped cucumber beetle, is by dusting the leaves when perfectly dry with plaster-paris. This needs to be repeated once a week as new leaves form or after a rain. Protect with Cutworm Food from the ravages of cutworms. When danger of insects is over, thin out to 5 plants in a hill. To secure the largest quantity of fruit none should be allowed to ripen on the plants. The more picked the more the plants will produce. Repeated plantings can be made until the middle of June. For pickles this planting is early enough.

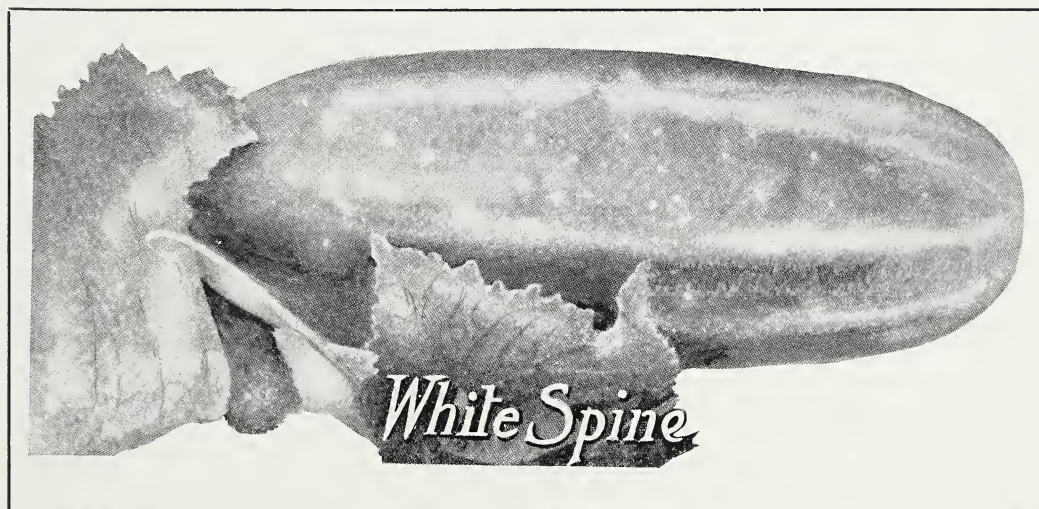
Slicing Varieties

Early Cyclone

It is not only the earliest cucumber in cultivation, being fully two weeks ahead of the White Spine ; but is shorter, thicker, and holds better its deep green color than any other early cucumber. It is very prolific, and the fruit is uniform in size and shape. A single plant will often produce a dozen shapely cucumbers, valuable either for slicing or pickles. We of course grow many varieties, but for the home garden we always plant the Cyclone, as it proves the most productive and the finest quality for slicing. It is wonderfully productive of pickling size fruits, and if they are kept closely picked,



the vines will continue to bear fruit thruout the longest season. For market purposes, except to private trade it is not so valuable, for stores demand size, regardless of quality; but for home use where quality is desired, it is the best sort in existence, we think.



Improved White Spine

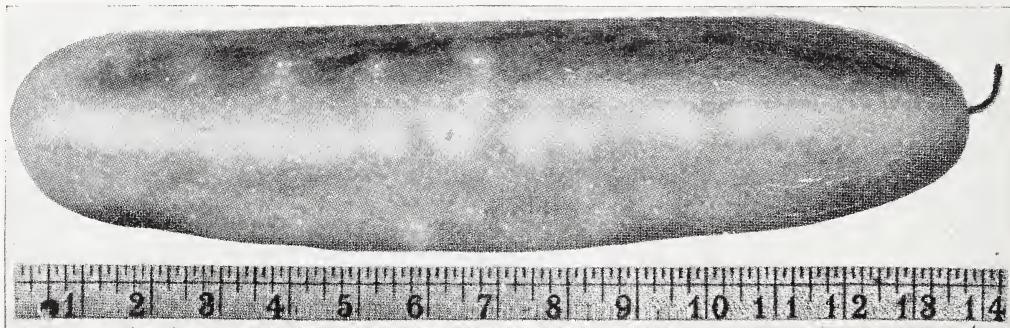
This cucumber is an exceedingly handsome and uniform standard early variety. Ours is an especially selected grade which makes it rank among the very best for slicing. It is very productive, crisp, smooth and regular in form, well colored, and fine flavored. A valuable variety to plant for early market.



DAVIS PERFECT

Davis Perfect

The best northern market cucumber of the extra long White Spine type. It is a new variety, and since its introduction has jumped into such prominence that it may rightfully be regarded as the most popular variety of its type today. The Davis Perfect has been most carefully selected by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers, for length, slimness, and its dark green color. In spite of its length and size, it is a most vigorous grower and prolific yielder, beside resisting blight longer than most varieties. Equally valuable for indoor, frame, and out door planting.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN

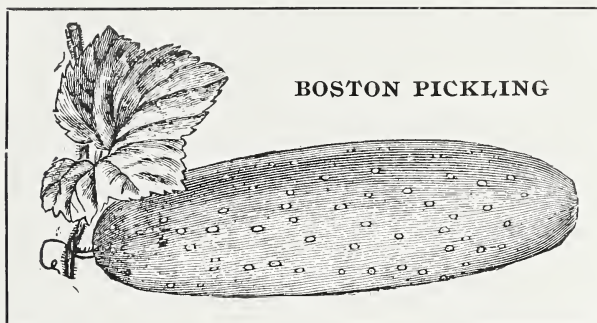
Improved Long Green

This fine cucumber grows from 12 to 15 inches or more in length, and is of superior quality. The young fruit is very largely used for pickling, and it is a standard sort for that purpose. Full sized cucumbers are in high favor for making ripe cucumber pickles. Vines are strong growers, and the fruit is always produced in great abundance, making it one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. We have the improved strain which has for years been decidedly popular.

Pickling Varieties

Boston Pickling

This is a distinct, very prolific, and very popular variety, largely planted for pickles. The fruits average four or five inches in length when large enough for slicing, and are of excellent quality; but it is chiefly for producing medium sized pickles that this variety is so highly esteemed. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough for pickles, the vines will continue bearing thru a long season.



Early Cyclone

Described on the previous pages can hardly be excelled for pickling, either in quality or productiveness, and is the finest quality for slicing.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Cool and Crisp	Boston Pickling
Cumberland	Boston Pickling
Early Cluster	Early Cyclone
Fordhook Famous	Davis Perfect

DANDELION

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

CULTURE

Sow early in drills 18 inches apart covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. When well established thin the plants to 12 in. apart and keep well hoed during the summer. The leaves are ready to cut the second spring. The quality can be improved by blanching, by placing two boards over the rows thus Δ .

Large Leaved Garden

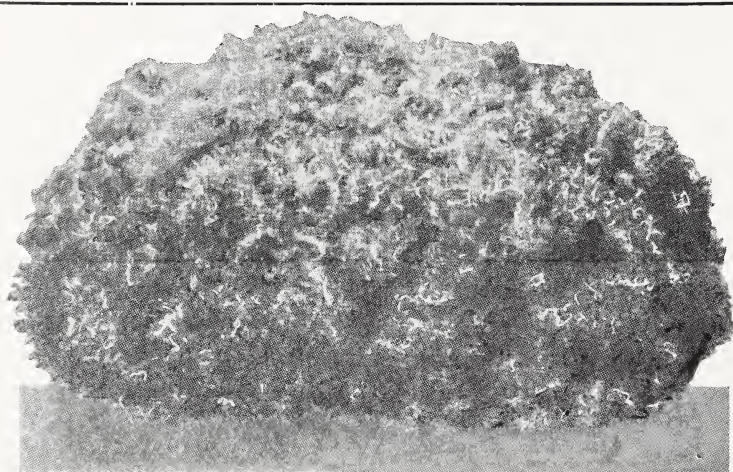
The French Garden dandelion is superior to the native field sort, being far more tender and richer flavored, obviating to some extent the bitter taste. The leaves are very large, fully double the size of the common dandelion. Blanching partly excludes the light, and renders the plant more tender, and of quicker, more reliable growth.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, and should produce about 3000 plants

CULTURE

Endive is chiefly planted in mid-summer for winter use but can be sown early for summer eating. Select rich moist soil. Sow in shallow drills 1 ft. apart and when plants are well established, thin out to 1 ft. apart. When nearly full grown the tops should be drawn together when perfectly dry and tied loosely with coarse twine to blanch the heads and should be left in this shape for 2 or 3 weeks. Before freezing weather the plants should be lifted with a little dirt adhering to the roots and set in the cold cellar where they will keep in good condition well into winter.



MAMMOTH CURLED

Mammoth Curled

Hardy and a vigorous grower; the most popular sort. Superior to the old Green Curled. Leaves are deep green very crisp, tufty and full. Mid-rib is pure white, with large white heart, fleshy and tender. Equally suitable for planting in spring, summer or fall.

KALE

One packet will sow 100 feet of row.

Two to four ounces per acre

CULTURE

The same as for cabbage, altho it can be planted much later than cabbage and is used to a great extent for winter greens. It is said to be improved by a light touch of frost and in some cases is dug out of the snow and thawed out in cold water and cooked.

Dwarf Scotch

To the taste of many, this is the finest flavored green grown. It has none of the bitter of many greens. Grows about two feet high, with an abundance of dark green leaves, which are very curly and wrinkled. Produces thick, succulent leaves which remain green and tender until covered by snow.



KALE

LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

CULTURE

The same as for cabbage

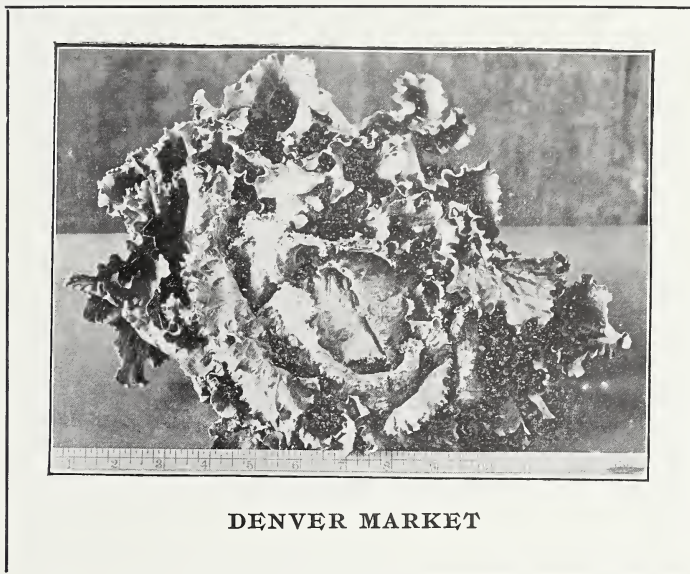
Simpson, Early Curled

The best sort for forcing, or earliest outdoor planting. This does not form a head, but a compact mass of exceedingly tender leaves of excellent quality and of rapid growth; early, stands heats well. It is particularly adapted to use as a garnish with salads. It is the easiest variety to grow successfully out doors, and should be planted by those who have difficulty in getting the other varieties to form a head.

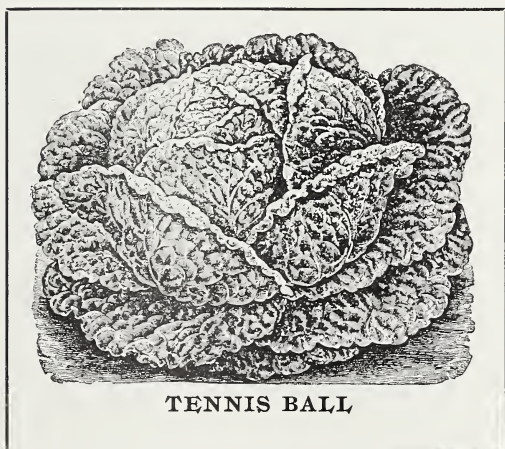
Denver Market

An early head lettuce, good for either forcing, or the open ground. Large, solid heads, light green color; very slow to go to seed. The leaves are beautifully curled and crimped like the Savoy cabbage. Crisp and tender. In the open ground,

the heads grow 12 to 16 in. in diameter and weigh 14 ounces. Keeps in perfect condition a long time after pulling. A good sort for market gardeners.



DENVER MARKET



TENNIS BALL

Tennis Ball Black Seeded

A decidedly butter variety, strictly cabbage heading, large size, early to intermediate in season. Plant compact or slightly spreading, forming a globular, firm, well blanching head, with leaves closely overlapping one another. Leaves broad, excessively blistered and crumpled. Color light green, never spotted or brownish. Quality excellent, delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor. In the vicinity of Boston and New York it is more largely grown by market gardeners in summer than any other variety.

Improved Hanson

Largely used in private gardens because in table quality it is perfection. It withstands the hot sun, and is one of the very finest kinds to grow for market purposes. The heads are very large, of fine form, deliciously sweet, tender and crisp even to the outer edges, and free from bitter taste. The color is green outside, and white within.

We recommend, in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Big Boston	Improved Hanson
Crumple Leaved	Black Seeded Tennis Ball
Deacon	" " " "
Grand Rapids	Improved Hanson
Prizehead	Black Seeded Tennis Ball

MELON

Musk Melons and Cantaloupes

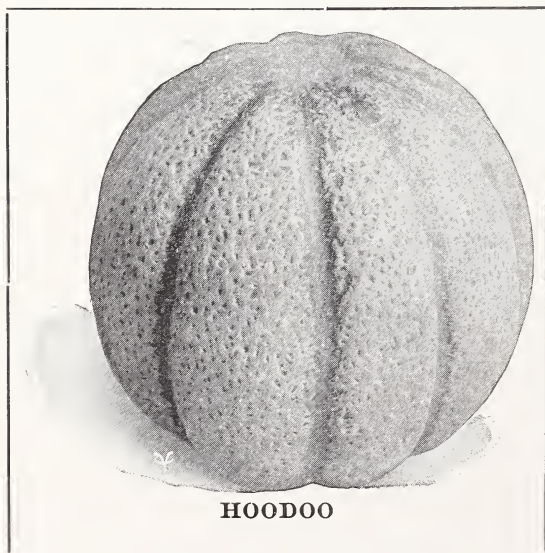
One ounce will plant 50 hills. Two pounds an acre

CULTURE

The same as for cucumber except that musk melon should be planted 5 to 6 ft. apart and water melon 6 to 8 ft. apart.

Extra Early Hackensack

Green flesh. Ten days earlier than Hackensack. Very productive of fine fruit weighing from five to ten pounds. Round, flattened at both ends and well ribbed. Skin is beautifully netted and the flesh is light green, a little coarse, but rich and sugary.



HOODOO

Hoodoo

This new melon is bred and named by Mr. Paul Rose, the melon specialist, who claims it to be an ideal basket and crate melon. The fruit is of medium size, round, heavily netted, flesh very thick, and of rich orange color, handsome appearance and of the sweetest flavor. Average weight of melon 2 pounds. The seed cavity is small and the rind is very tough, making it a good shipper; its vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy cropper. A good medium sized mid-season melon for home or market gardener.

**LONG YELLOW**

Long Yellow

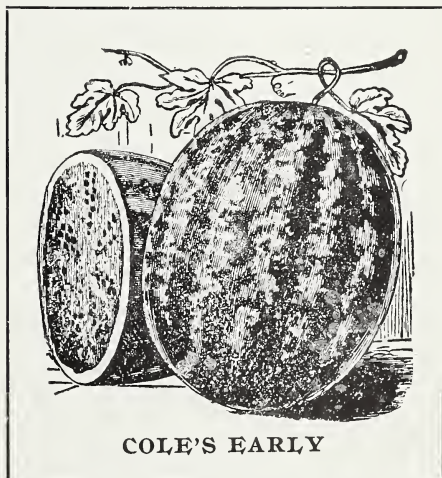
A most excellent variety. The largest of the yellow fleshed Cantaloupes. Very productive, fine grained, sweet and melting. Ribbed and netted. It is coming to be most popular in the East, and well it may. Some people never learn to like cantaloupes until they have eaten this variety. For our own eating we select this in preference to any other sort.

Water Melons

One ounce will plant 40 hills. Three pounds an acre

Cole's Early

A most delicious and productive sort for the family garden, succeeding in the Northern States where melons never ripened before. Fruit is not large, seldom over 12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, but makes up lack of size by bearing prolifically thruout the season, a solid fruit with thin rind. Flesh bright red and luscious, crisp and delicate in texture; cool, sweet and sparkling. It is the earliest variety, and best one for the amateur.

**COLE'S EARLY**

Kleckley's Sweet

The sweetest and best quality of all water melons. Large oblong fruit, 20 inches long by 10 or 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, the rind

only about half an inch in thickness and ripens close to the skin. The scarlet flesh is extremely sweet and melting and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, it being the best table melon. Still because of its unexcelled quality, many are grown in New Jersey and shipped north.

Citron Melon

For description and illustration see CITRON on page twenty.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

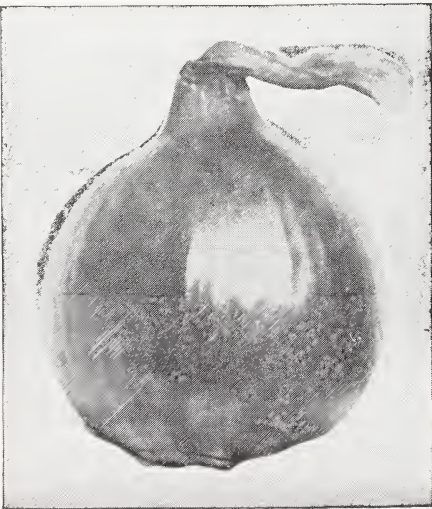
Emerald Gem	Hoodoo
Miller's Cream	Long Yellow
Montreal Nutmeg	" "
Netted Gem	Early Hackensack
Osage Orange	Long Yellow
Rocky Ford	Early Hackensack
Halbert Honey	Kleckley's Sweet
Mountain Sweet	" "
Phinney's Early	Cole's Early
Tom Watson	Kleckley's Sweet

ONION

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Four pounds an acre

CULTURE

As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow in rich sandy soil in drills 1 ft. apart covering seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. When the plants are well started thin to 3 to 4 in. apart. They should be hoed weekly and no weeds allowed to grow. To produce onions of immense size, either for fancy trade or for show purposes, start the seed under glass in Feb. or Mar. and transplant in the open ground as soon as the frost is over and keep cultivated as above suggested. Onions should be stored in open crates holding not over a bushel, giving plenty of ventilation and in a room with uniform temperature just above freezing. Our onion seed is Connecticut grown. We do not handle onion sets.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

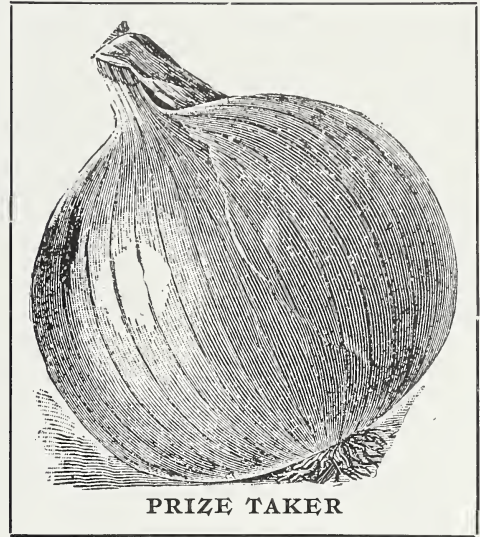
Yellow Globe Danvers

This is a fine strain of Danvers onion, and much superior to most seed sold for Yellow Globe. It is of good shape and size, and will produce all marketable onions. Skin is thin, yellow; firm, fine grained, mild flesh. One of the best cropping sorts. A good keeper.

Prize Taker

Altho a very large onion, growing four inches in diameter, it is hardy and a fair

keeper. The outside skin is a rich straw yellow while the flesh is white, solid, crisp and mild. It bottoms well, is free from stiff necks, and is very productive. It grows to immense size, measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference. It attracts marked attention and sells for double price.



PRIZE TAKER

Southport Red Globe

This is a handsome globe shaped variety. It is of large size, very solid and firm, very productive and matures quite early. It is a perfect globe, skin being of a rich glossy red, flesh fine grained, white and a splendid keeper. The demand for this variety is rapidly increasing.



SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE

Southport White Globe

Because of its beautiful appearance, this onion commands the highest prices in the New York market. In form it is like the Southport Red Globe, but is silvery white in color, about two to three inches in diameter, delicious flavor and a good keeper if stored in a cool, dark, dry place.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See Page 2.

Any red variety
Any white variety
Any yellow variety

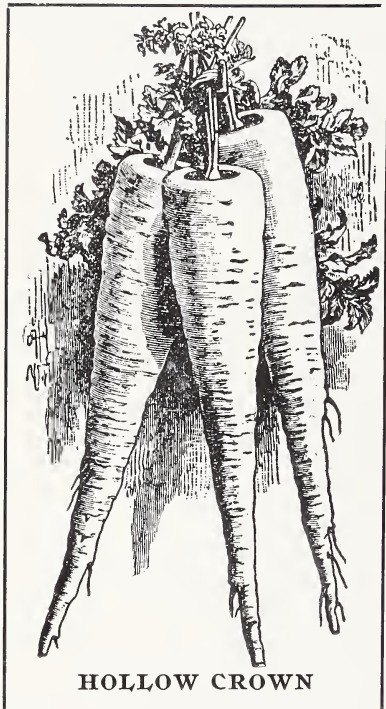
Southport Red Globe
Southport White Globe
Yellow Globe Danvers

PARSNIP

One ounce for 200 feet of drill. Five pounds an acre

CULTURE

The same as for carrot. Parsnip seed is very slow to germinate, especially if the ground is dry and it will sometimes be in the ground for a month before getting enough moisture to germinate. Only enough roots for winter use should be dug in the fall as they are much improved for spring use by being left in the ground thru the winter and dug as wanted after the frost is gone.



HOLLOW CROWN

Hollow Crown

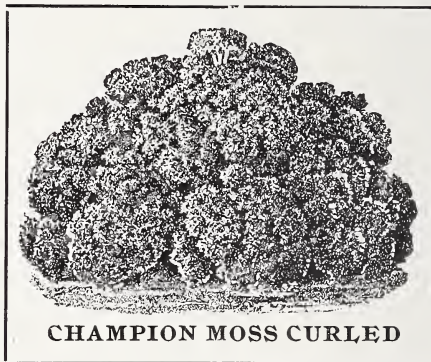
Roots oblong, ending somewhat abruptly in the tap root. Smooth, large, white flesh, tender and well flavored. The best variety for general use. Also called Large Sugar.

PARSLEY

One ounce to 100 feet of drill

CULTURE

Soak the seed over night in tepid water then sow in rich soil in drills 1 ft. apart and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Thin the plants to 4 in. apart and when they are 3 in. high cut off all the leaves. The plants will then make a new growth of leaves of much finer quality than the



CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

first. Seed should be sown as early in the spring as ground can be worked.

Champion Moss Curled

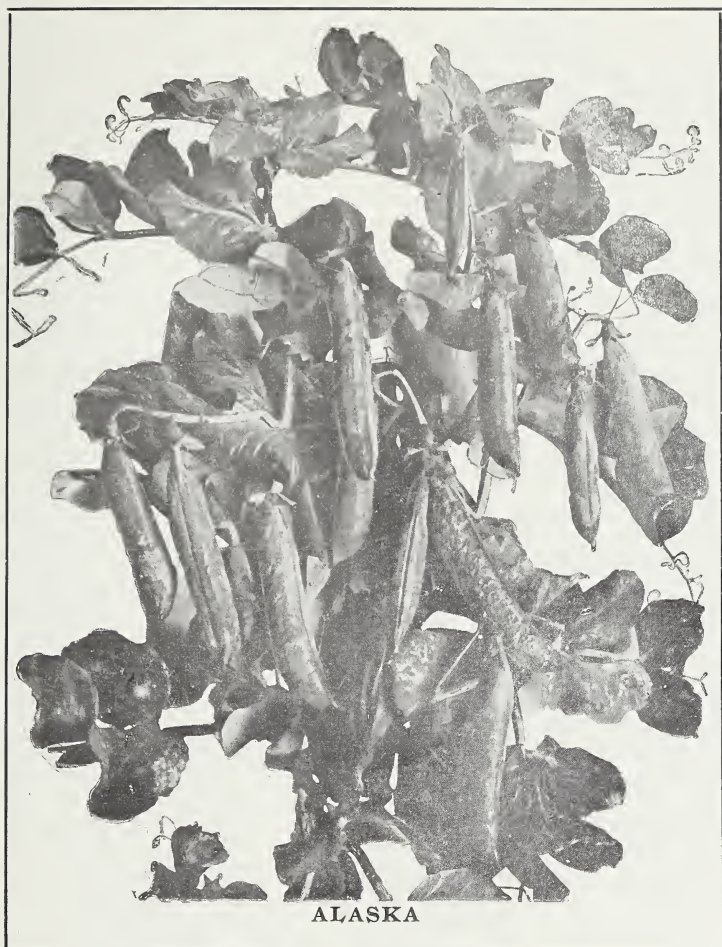
Leaves beautifully curled, The best parsley for garnishing, and for flavoring sauces, dressings, etc.

PEAS

Smooth Peas, 60 pounds per bushel; wrinkled peas, 56 pounds. One quart to 100 feet of drill. Three bushels an acre

CULTURE

The Alaska and other smooth varieties can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. Even slight freezing after the plant is through the soil does not spoil it. The wrinkled varieties are not like this, the earliest planting should not be until heavy frosts are over. Peas demand good strong land not too wet and the Gradus in particular demand warm dry soil for germination. Plant in drills 3 ft. apart covering 1 or 2 in. deep, or better yet, plant in sunken drills covering 1 in. deep. As the vines grow, draw the dirt in around them until the seed is 4 in. deep. Those varieties which grow over 30 in. high should have support, either wire netting or brush.



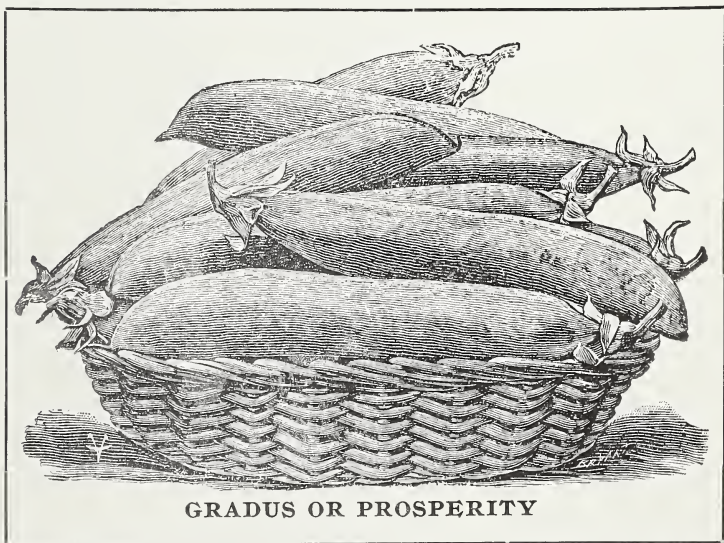
Alaska

Stands at the head of the list of extra early sorts. Pods of perfect shape and closely packed with smooth peas of fine quality for an early variety. A favorite with market gardeners. Height 2 feet: seeds bluish. Altho an old variety, and scores of new and highly praised varieties have been introduced, none of them have been able to supersede the well earned popularity of the Alaska as a round, early sort.

Gradus or Prosperity

This popular wrinkled pea of finest quality, matures pods only a few days later than

small, smooth kinds. The pods are large, filled with handsome peas of the highest table quality. The peas continue tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. The difficulty in growing this variety is the tendency of the seed to rot in the ground if there is an excess of moisture, or cool season after planting, and for that reason is being discarded by many planters for the harder Thomas Laxton. Height 30 inches.



Thomas Laxton

The only rival of the famous Gradus as a long podded, extremely early wrinkled pea; and in some respects it is much better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end, and filled closer. In the judgment of experts the Thomas Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green, they present a much more attractive appearance on the table. The taste reminds one of the old Marrowfat. A nicer eating pea never grew. Ripens only three or four days after Gradus. Altho it commences bearing so very early, it continues for a long time, the peas remaining sweet and tender long after they are fit to pick. In another respect it is superior to the

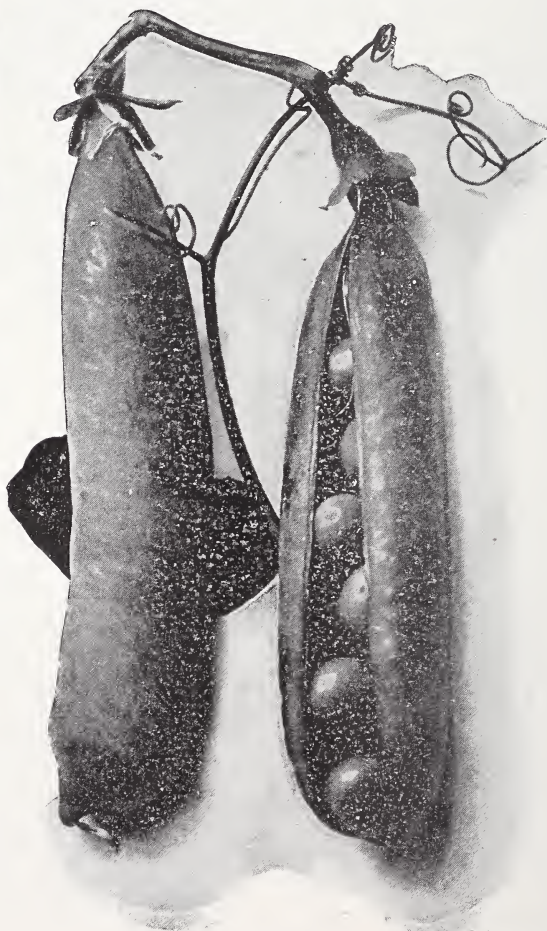


THOMAS LAXTON

Gradus, in that it is not so likely to rot in the ground. Height 30 inches.

Sutton's Excelsior

This is an innovation among early dwarf wrinkled peas. The pods are larger, about 3 inches long, and broader than the usual dwarf peas, are square at the ends and are light green in color. Very hardy, permitting early planting, and is a heavy bearer. On account of its hardiness and good sized peas of excellent quality, many prefer it to the large podded but tender Gradus, and it has taken the place of the older and inferior variety, Nott's Excelsior, which we no longer catalog. Height one foot.



SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR

Everbearing

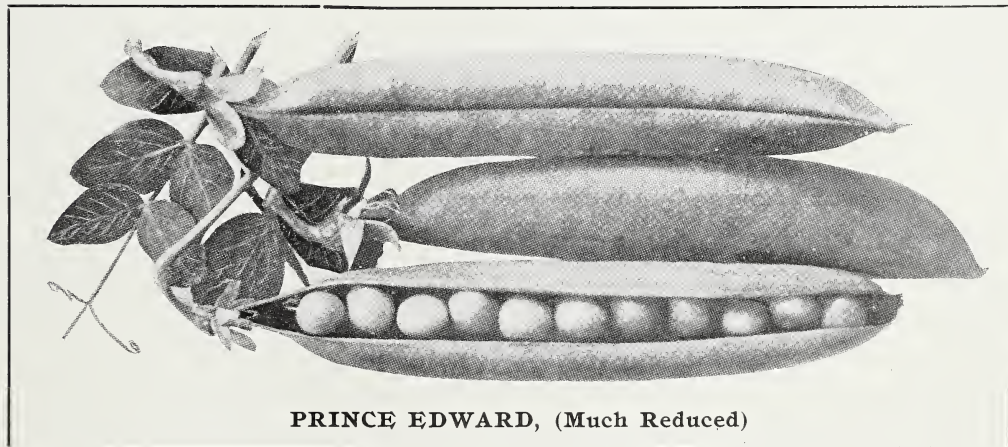
The vines grow about 24 inches high, the pods are of good length, the peas are large, wrinkled and are unsurpassed in quality. For long bearing season and quantity it is unexcelled. Especially adapted to summer and autumn cropping because repeated pickings can be made and the vine continues to produce blossoms and successive crops of peas in an effort to ripen a crop.

Prince Edward

This is a strain of the Telephone type, selected and bred especially for size of the pods, which are so large, they are truly magnificent, running from 7 to 9 inches, with 10 to 13 large peas in a pod. For exhibition purposes this variety is a splendid one; but large size and good quality are blended; the peas have fine grain and rich flavor. The vines are tall, four feet, need support and bear heavy crops. It is a great favorite in Connecticut and on Long Island; yet it was first called to our attention by a gardener in one



EVERBEARING



PRINCE EDWARD, (Much Reduced)

of the most fashionable summer resorts in Maine, who was growing it for home use and the most select trade, and who writes of it: "Long pods solid full of the finest quality peas ever eaten. Larger than the Telephone and much more prolific. The second picking nearly as good as the first and still blossoming for more."

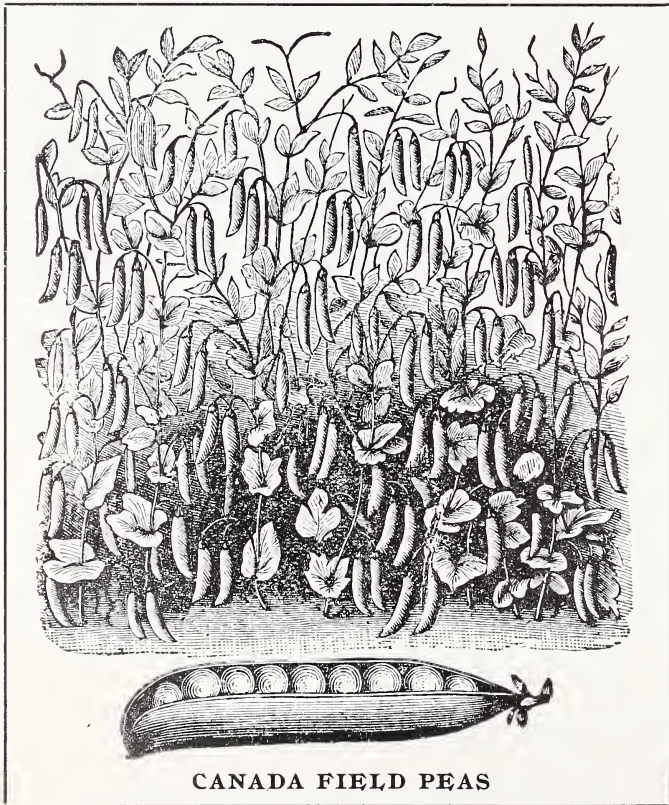
Telephone

A fine strain of this standard variety. Immensely productive of second early peas of fine sugary flavor. Vines strong, pods large, and contain six or more peas. Of the finest quality for home garden or market. Height four feet.

Canada Field Peas

A small-seeded very hardy pea which is valuable to sow early in the spring, in connection with stiff-strawed oats, to produce green forage and for making ensilage. There is no kind of livestock on the farm to which peas cannot be fed with positive advantage.

They make a good food for horses at work, and colts during the period of development, if given as a part of the grain food. As a food for fattening cattle they are probably unexcelled. Peas may be grown successfully on a variety of soils, but those designated clay loams, and which are well supplied with lime, are best adapted to their growth. However, good crops may be obtained in stiffest clays. The potash element in these favors the growth of peas. Light, leachy sands, being deficient in moisture, do not produce enough of growth of vine, and black humus soils produce too much. Overwet soils are wholly unsuited to the growth of peas. They can be sown alone at rate of three bushels per acre, broadcast early



CANADA FIELD PEAS

in the spring, or in midsummer to turn under to enrich the land. With oats, sow one to two bushels per acre.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

American Wonder	Sutton's Excelsior
Champion of England	Telephone
Earliest of All	Alaska
Early June	"
Gradus	Thomas Laxton
Hosford's Market Garden	Everbearing
Little Marvel	Sutton's Excelsior
L. I. Mammoth	Telephone
Nott's Excelsior	Sutton's Excelsior
Premium Gem	" "
Stratagem	Everbearing
Telegraph	Telephone

PEPPER

One ounce should produce 1800 plants

CULTURE

Start under glass in March and transplant after every danger of frost is over in very rich soil in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart with plants 15 to 18 in. apart in the row. Protect the plants when set out with Cutworm Food.

Long Red Cayenne

A very hot variety. The conical shaped fruits are 3 to 4 inches long, of bright red color and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of pepper. Color deep green when young and bright red when ripe.

Ruby King

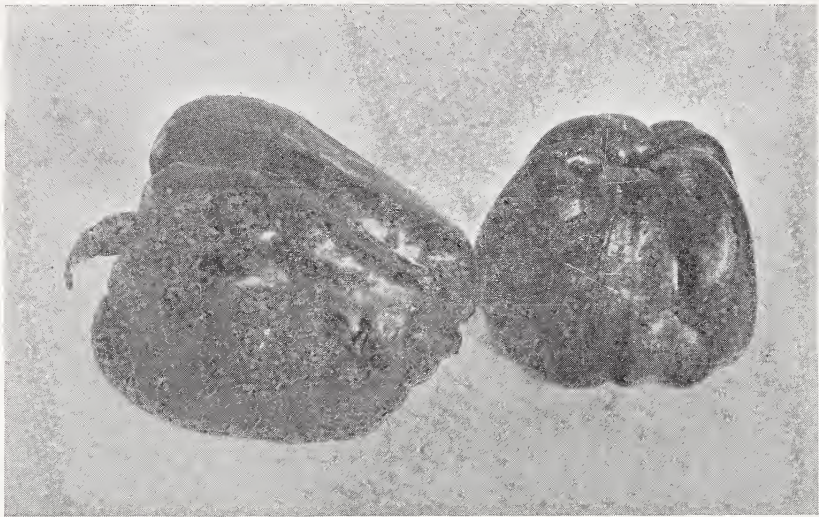
This is the most popular of the older large red peppers. When ripe they are a beautiful ruby red. Very thick flesh and mild flavor. Fine for salads or stuffed for mangoes.



RUBY KING

Chinese Giant

The finest, largest and handsomest pepper of them all. Chinese Giant is certainly a wonder, double the size of Ruby King, and the latest maturing sort. The plants are of strong stocky growth, of bushy erect habit, 18 to 24 inches high, with abundant foliage. The plants are very prolific, setting three or four large fruits at the base quite early in the season, which ripen while the second crop is setting on the branches. The flesh is thick and mild. Those who have grown the Chinese Giant pronounce it the finest and largest pepper they have ever seen. Has very few seeds, hence the price is necessarily high. See cut of this variety on next page.



CHINESE GIANT
Described on page 43.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Bull Nose | Ruby King |
| Large Bell | “ “ |
| Neapolitan | “ “ |
| Red Chili | Large Red Cayenne |
| Sweet Mountain | Ruby King |



OLD HOMESTEAD PIE

PUMPKIN

One ounce to 25 hills. Four pounds an acre

CULTURE

The same as for cucumber except the hills should be 8 to 10 ft. apart. Pumpkins will do fully as well if planted in with the corn and thus save the great amount of space used when planted by themselves.

Old Homestead Pie

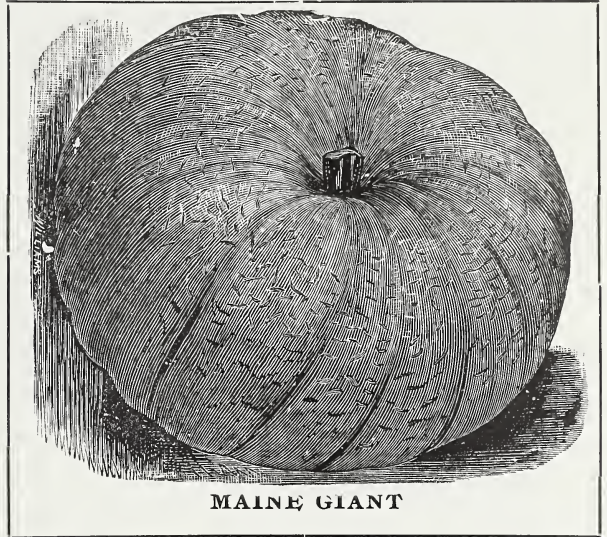
Makes pies like mother used to make

This is the best of all pumpkin for pies. The fruit is small to medium, flesh solid and fine grained, and it is a splendid keeper. The pumpkins same as you feed the cows can be made

into pies, but what's the matter with having better food for the table than for the cows? When the boys and girls come home to the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, let the pumpkin pie be the crowning feature of the feasts, a happy memory thruout the year. Old Homestead pumpkins will do it.

Maine Giant

Will surpass any variety in size. Wonderful grand colossal kind, astonishing everyone by its mammoth size. One fruit of this variety attained the weight of 176 pounds, and they sometimes measure two feet in diameter. It is a great variety to grow for show purposes at Fairs. If growing for show purposes, have only one plant to the hill and allow but one fruit to grow on the plant. It is always a prize winner wherever shown. Valuable for feeding and often used for pies tho not as good as Old Homestead for this purpose.



MAINE GIANT

Connecticut Field

The well known large productive yellow variety. Excellent for stock.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Kentucky Field
Sugar

Conn. Field
Old Homestead

RADISH

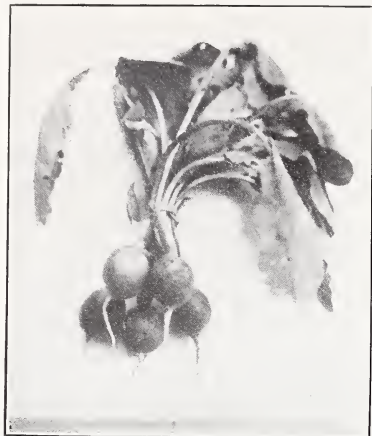
One ounce for 100 feet of drill. Ten pounds an acre

CULTURE

The same as for carrot. Radish are subject to root maggots which entirely spoil them and there seems to be no remedy. The best way to prevent them is to avoid the use of fresh dressing and not to sow them on ground where radish, turnip or carrot was grown the previous year.

Daybreak

This radish isn't just a chance seedling but has been bred by years of careful cultivation to produce the quickest maturing sort ever offered, and we believe it is now the



DAYBREAK



ICICLE

earliest radish in existence. Under favorable conditions it is large enough to use in 18 to 20 days from sowing. And it has not been bred for earliness at the expense of either color or quality, for it is the richest scarlet, almost round shape, and very seldom produces a root that is "strong." Simply delicious for the home table, and as a marketing variety will win and hold favor right thru the season. Flesh is snow white; in fact we do not know one unfavorable characteristic. We have never had a complaint regarding it.



CRIMSON GIANT

Crimson Giant

May well be considered one of the best sorts introduced recently. It is suitable for forcing or early planting out doors. Will grow double the size and four times the weight of other red forcing radishes and still remain perfectly solid, crisp, mild and juicy. Shape is round to oval and very attractive.

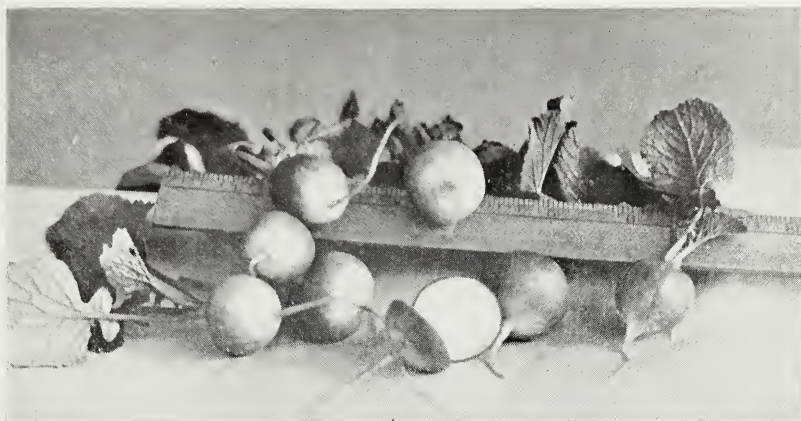
Icicle

An early, long, white radish. Ready to use as early as the Scarlet. In the open ground the roots continue brittle, crisp and mild surprisingly long. Mixed with the red varieties in the dish on the table, they are as attractive to the eye as to the taste. A beautiful, fine flavored novelty.

White Tipped Scarlet Forcing

For outdoor sowing this is becoming the most important on the market. Our stock of this is the best, just the kind that is wanted by the most critical

hotel and store trade, paying an extra price for special selection. Handsome bright scarlet, with a clear white tip. Many gardeners make a sowing of it every two weeks all summer. Its fine appearance attracts customers, its quality pleases.



WHITE TIPPED SCARLET FORCING

Early Scarlet Globe

One of the best for forcing and market garden purposes. Our seed of this variety is French grown particularly for forcing. Shape roundish oval, large, brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp and very mild; tops small. Holds its attractive color long after pulling.

We recommend in place of the variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See Page 2.

French Breakfast

White Tipped Scarlet Forcing

SAGE

One ounce to 250 feet of drill

CULTURE

Sow in drills 12 in. apart in warm sandy soil covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and thin the plants to 4 in. apart.

The leaves and tender tops are used for dressing and sauces. Also valuable as a medicine.

SALSIFY

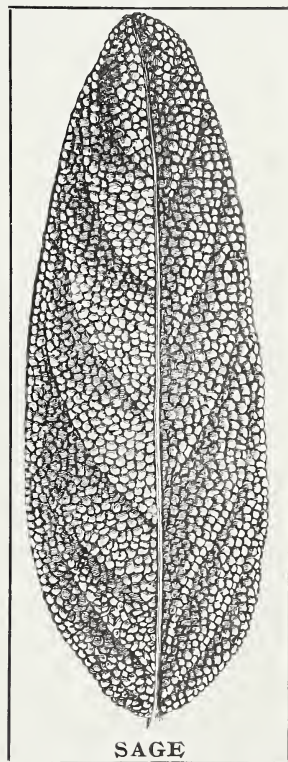
One ounce to 50 feet of drill. Eight pounds an acre

CULTURE

The same as for parsnip. The people of New England do not as a rule realize the value of this vegetable. It should be in every garden.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

Fully twice the size of the ordinary; white, tender and



SAGE



delicious. Flavor is mild and resembles the oyster; hence the name by which it is sometimes known "Oyster Plant." Invaluable for the market gardener. Plants uniform in size.

SPINACH

One ounce to 80 feet of drill. Ten pounds to the acre

CULTURE

Spinach is of easiest culture. Sow in drills 2 ft. apart and cover an inch deep. The first sowing can be made as soon as the ground can be worked. Successive plantings should be made every two weeks. It is a vigorous grower and the soil should be very rich. New Zealand spinach should be planted in hills 2 ft. apart each way, 3 or 4 seeds in the hill.

Long Standing

This is decidedly the best for spring sowing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy and comparatively smooth.

Victoria

The foliage is heavy, the leaves are broad, dark, curled and wrinkled of the Savoy type. It is of the finest quality, and continues to produce edible leaves several weeks after other varieties have gone to seed.

New Zealand

This variety while not a true Spinach is grown to supply the demand for Spinach during the hot dry months of the year. It thrives on either rich or poor soil, and will give satisfactory results when the ordinary varieties are dried out. The tender shoots are of good quality, and are eaten boiled like those of other kinds. One grower of this variety writes:

"By the end of July we began picking Spinach. The tips of the branches make a nice rosette that looks like the Victoria. These are picked, leaving some of the stem to send out more at the axils. We picked about once a week,



but that did not hinder the plants from spreading five feet across and by fall we could pick a peck off each plant and hardly notice it.

The plants so completely covered the ground that the tips could not get sandy and we had the pleasure of having nice clean Spinach for three months from a space five by fifteen feet, without any care except to give them an occasional watering until they were well started and a handful of sheep manure but once. And the flavor is better if anything than other Spinach."

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Thick Leaved
Viroflay

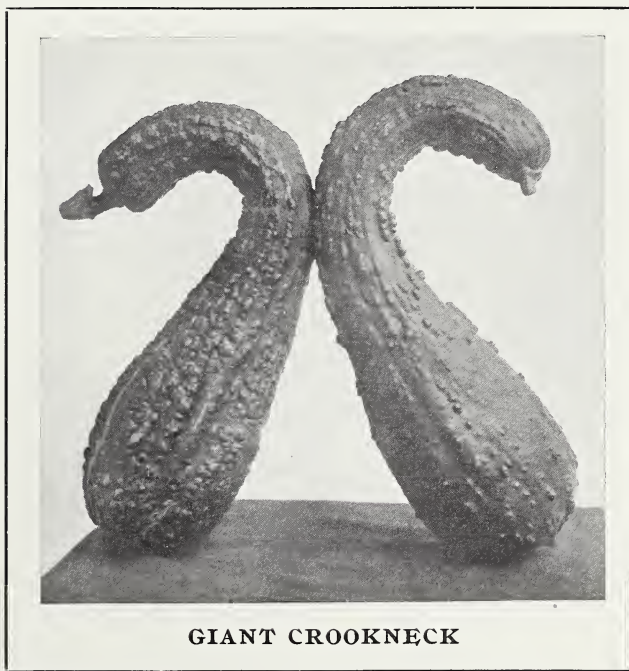
Long Standing

" "

SQUASH

Summer Varieties

One ounce plants 40 hills. Four pounds to the acre



GIANT CROOKNECK

CULTURE

The same as for cucumbers. The hills for Giant Crookneck should be 4 ft. apart but for other varieties 8 ft. apart. About the only way to save the plants from the vine borer is to cover the joints with 2 in. of soil so that roots will be developed at each joint. Winter squash should be stored in a moderately dry place where the temperature can be kept even. An unused chamber closet through which a warm chimney passes is an ideal place.

Giant Crookneck

Flesh yellow. Profitable for market because it grows quick and large, of beautiful color, keeps bearing all summer and usually commands a good price.



Winter Squash

One ounce for 15 hills. Four pounds an acre

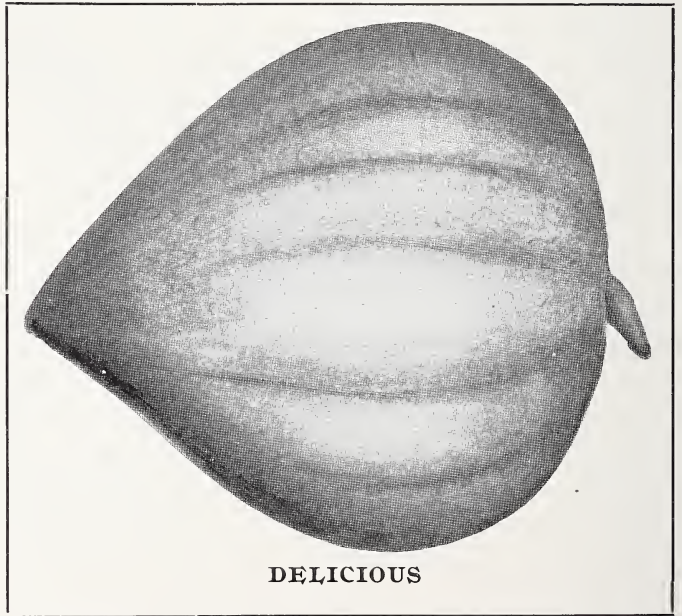
Boston Marrow

Follows the summer sorts in season. Bright orange skin. Flesh of very superior quality. A splendid fall variety, ready for use in August, cooking then as good as the winter varieties do in their season.

Delicious

The best flavored squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of green shade with

occasionally a blue specimen. In size it closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed five to ten pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every other variety. The color is a dark orange. For table use no squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness, compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a fall and winter squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until winter. Extra selected seed.



Hubbard

More extensively grown than any other variety. One of the late table sorts. An old-time and general favorite. Flesh a bright orange yellow; very dry, sweet, rich flavored, keeps perfectly thru the winter. Boils or bakes exceedingly dry. See cut on opposite page.

Golden Hubbard

This is a well established improvement on the old Hubbard which it resembles in size and shape, but is much more attractive owing to the color which is deep orange, tipped with green. Flesh is golden yellow, fine grained, excellent flavor and cooks dry.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See Page 2.

Bay State	Hubbard
Bush Scallop	Giant Crookneck
Essex Hybrid	Hubbard
Fordhook	Delicious
Golden Custard	Giant Crookneck
Marblehead	Hubbard

SUNFLOWER

*One ounce to 200 hills. Four pounds
an acre*

CULTURE

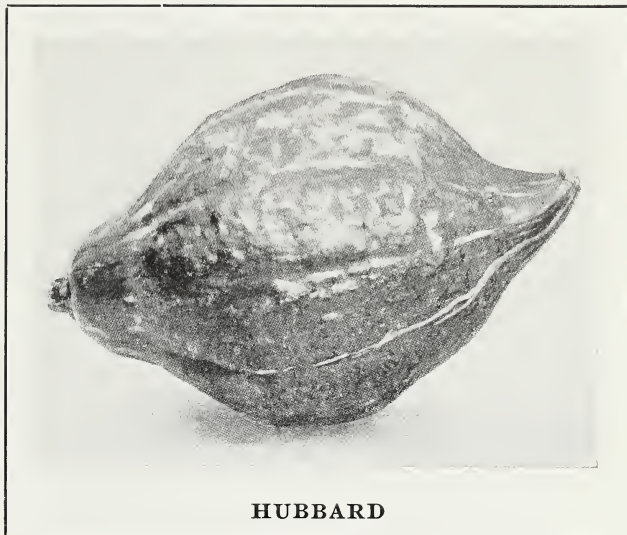
Culture same as that for corn allowing only 1 plant in a hill.

Russian

Very tall and producing large heads. Unexcelled poultry food for increasing the yield of eggs.

SWISS CHARD or SEA KALE

See cut and description on page 12.



HUBBARD

TOMATO

One ounce should produce 2500 plants

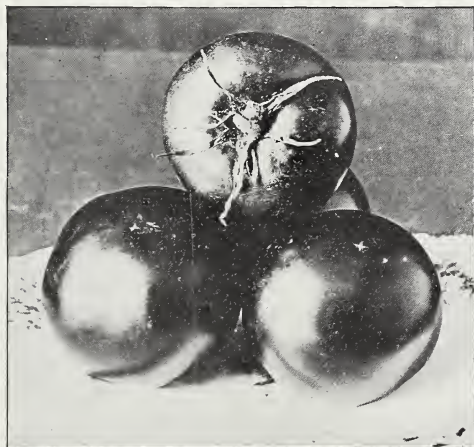
CULTURE

Start the plants in the house then set in the open ground the same as instructed for peppers, being sure when set in the ground to put a good strong stake 3 ft. high to which the plant should be tied with a strip of cloth. As the plant grows, continue to tie to the stake so that it will be held upright. As the fruit sets, pinch off all unnecessary leaves and branches which do not show flower bud, so that the sun can get at the flowers and fruit which will increase the crop very greatly and keep it freer from cracking and decay. Protect the plants when set in the open ground with Cut Worm Food.

Earlibell

We quote from the introducer's description: "Earlibell is earlier than

any other sort without exception. In a comparative test with Earliana, seeds sown at the same time and plants set at the same time, the Earlibell gave us ripe fruit five days



EARLIBELL

sooner. Think for a moment what this would mean to a gardener. Five days with the market all to himself. Earlibell is surprisingly productive. Mr. J. C. Robinson,

the well known grower reports a single cluster with 23 perfect fruits all good size and all ripe at once. Earlibell is perfectly smooth from beginning to end of the season. No variety is more uniform in shape, and and it is noticeable that all the fruits are about the same size. Its color is a beautiful deep, glossy scarlet, which makes the fruit very attractive when exposed for sale. The table quality is surpassed only by the large beefsteak sorts. The fruits ripen uniformly all over, the stem end coloring perfectly. The vines are vigorous and very hardy, with medium



EARLIANA

heavy foliage, setting fruits close to the main stem and bearing continuously until frost."

Earliana

It has become the standard early tomato, altho a comparatively new variety. The great advantage of the Earliana is, that the whole crop can be sold before the market is glutted with later varieties, and tomato growers have realized hundreds of thousands of dollars from this remarkable variety. It was developed in New Jersey, where the keenest competition exists, to have the first fruit in the market. Not only remarkable for the large size, perfect form, bright red color and delicious flavor, but ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Grows in clusters of five or more, and averages over three inches in diameter.



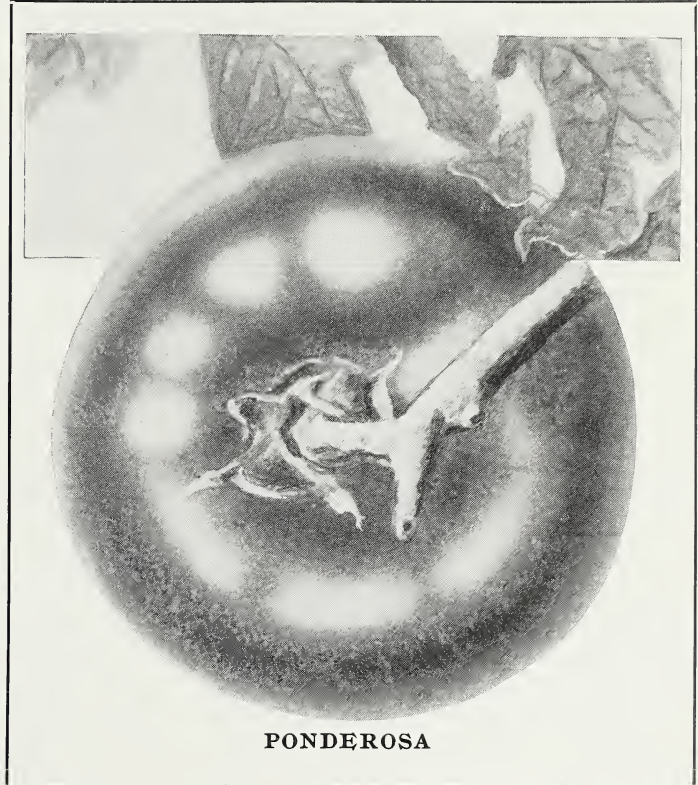
LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION

Livingston's Perfection

A smooth variety, one of the early older sorts. Fruit is large, round, deep red and quite solid; very productive; pronounced of the highest quality by expert judges. An excellent tomato for home use. See cut on previous page.

Ponderosa

In this sort we have the largest and heaviest of the tomato family, the fruits frequently weighing more than two pounds each, and measuring in circumference from 15 to 18 inches. It is of beautiful form and almost seedless; very solid and meaty; free from acid; a handsome crimson in color. A very shy seeder, and for this reason the seed is always higher in price than the average variety.



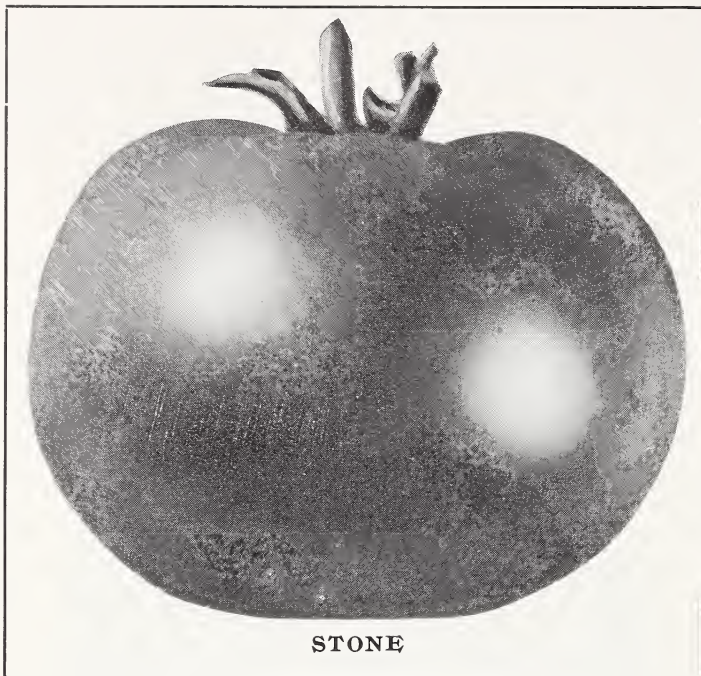
PONDEROSA

Dwarf Stone

This grand large bright red tomato is adapted for growing in small gardens as it does not spread like other varieties. It is the result of very careful selection, and in habit of growing greatly resembles the "Dwarf Champion," but the vines make a much stronger growth and stand more erect. In size and shape the tomatoes resemble the original "Stone," and are equally as good in quality as that well-known variety, with good skin and very solid flesh. It ripens evenly and has an excellent flavor. We do not recommend this variety for home use, as it is not as productive under ordinary cultivation as the tall varieties.

Stone

This is the most popular main crop variety in cultivation, and there is probably more seed sold of this sort than all others combined. Under ideal tomato conditions, this variety has been brought to a high state of perfection, so that our seed is not surpassed in quality. This variety has attained great popularity with market gardeners, canners and home growers everywhere. It is smooth, and thicker from the stem to blossom than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. All speak in highest praise of its beautiful color, wonderful yielding qualities and unequaled firmness. See cut on next page.

**STONE**

Small Varieties

We can furnish Red Cherry and Yellow Plum tomato seed. These are small fruits, excellent for preserves or pickles.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See Page 2.

Bonnie Best	Earlibell
Chalk's Jewel	"
Dwarf Champion	Dwarf Stone
Enormous	Ponderosa
June Pink	Earliana

TURNIP

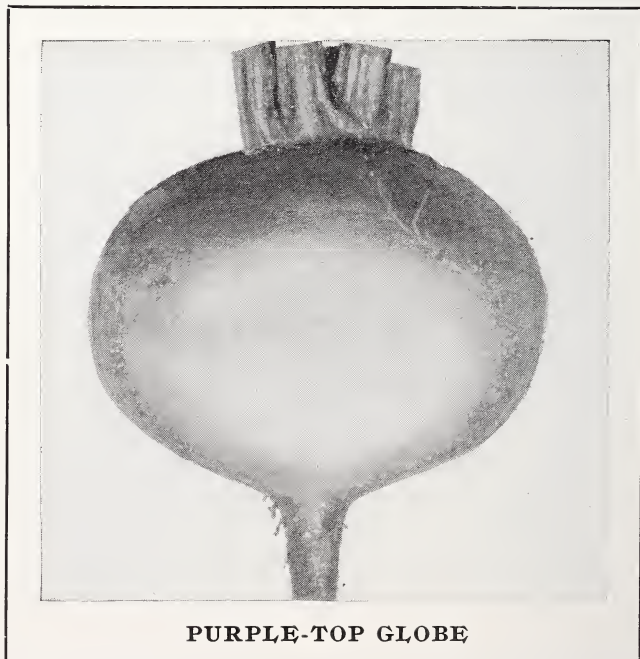
One ounce to 250 feet of drill. Two pounds per acre

CULTURE

For early turnips, such as Purple Top Strap Leaf and White Egg, sow as soon as the ground is in condition in the spring. For winter turnips of the larger size, sowing should not be made until July. The method of sowing is the same as instructed for carrot.

White Egg

This turnip forms a beautiful, egg-shaped root, with a thin, white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet and agreeable flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper, but best for summer use. Excellent for either early or late sowing.

**PURPLE-TOP GLOBE**

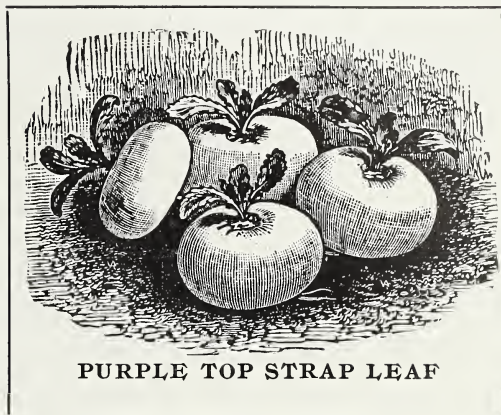
Purple Top Globe

Globe shape, handsome and of superior quality. Is a heavy producer, early, and a

good keeper. The flesh is white; skin white below and purple above the ground. A handsome bulb, taking the lead over all others for early market purpose.

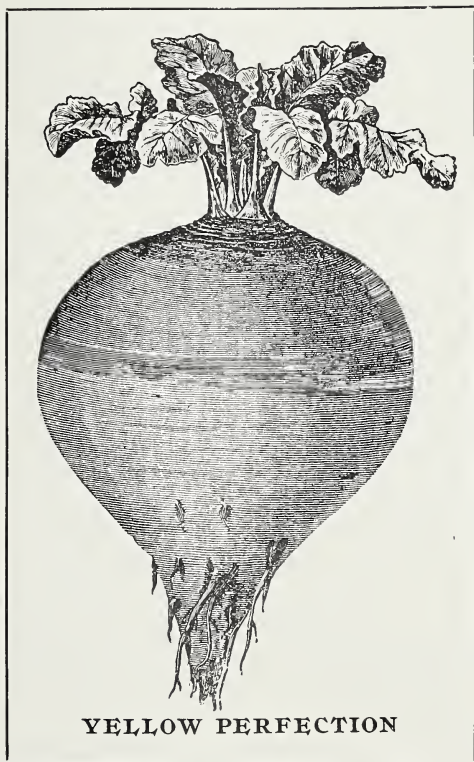
Purple Top Strap Leaf

An old standard variety used so generally that it hardly needs description. Usually sown very early in spring for summer; of quick growth, mild flavor and excellent quality. The best of the flat turnips.



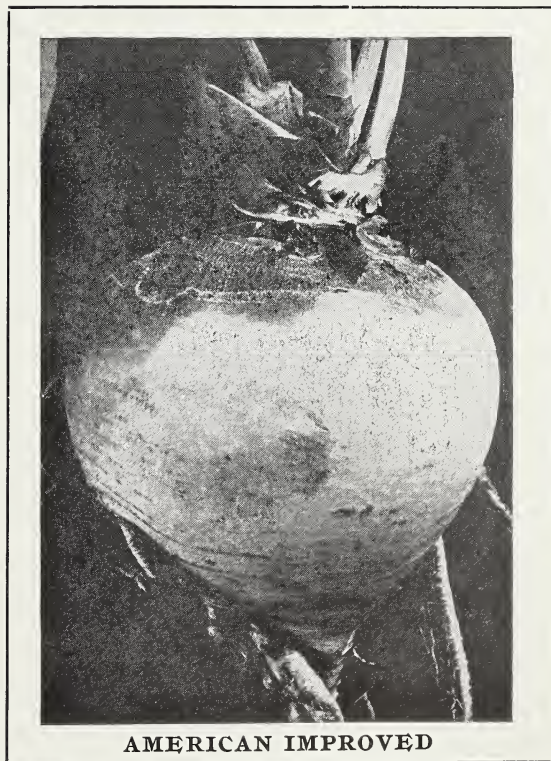
Yellow Perfection

We believe the best yellow turnip, firm, sweet, good size and perfect shape. A splendid yellow variety for table use, keeping well thru the winter.



White Rock or Sweet German

Tho sometimes called a turnip, this is more like a ruta бага. The root is large, both skin and flesh are very white, sweet and mild, and is one of the best varieties we have for table use. An excellent keeper and a desirable sort for market gardeners.



Ruta Baga

American Improved

One of the best of the Swedes in cultivation, hardy and productive; flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly

oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground: leaves small with little or no neck. Perfect in form, rich in flavor and first class in every respect.

Bangholm

While new in this country, and a modern introduction in Denmark, this variety is the most largely grown of all ruta bagas or winter turnips in that country. The most The productive, yielding more to the acre than any variety they have tested. The lower half of the root is yellow, gradually shading to a violet toward the top. Small neck. We import our seed from Danish Government inspected stock.

We recommend in place of any variety in the left column, the use of the variety opposite it in the right column. See page 2.

Breadstone	White Rock
Cowhorn	“ “
White French	“ “
White Milan	White Egg
Yellow Globe	Yellow Perfection

PROTECT YOUR GARDENS
WITH CUTWORM FOOD

Crops well started are very likely to be lost in a night unless protected by

SUPPLY EXHAUSTED
DO NOT SELL

CUTWORM FOOD

It cannot be bought at the local stores.
Have it come with your seeds, and be prepared

FLOWERS



CULTURE

General instructions are sufficient for nearly all varieties. There are two general classes, those that should be started in the house and transplanted out of doors when the ground is thoroughly warm and in the list we have designated those varieties with a letter H immediately following the name. The other varieties should be planted in the open ground as soon as it becomes warm and these varieties we have designated with a letter O immediately following the name. Nearly all flower seeds are small and whether planted in the house or out of doors the soil should be worked over thoroly, having it free from lumps and removing all grass and weed roots; then sow the seed on top the soil and cover with a thin sprinkling of very fine dirt about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Sprinkle very gently late each afternoon until the seeds sprout. In planting the coarser seed like Castor Bean, Morning Glory and Nasturtium, the seed should be covered to a greater depth. Sweet Peas should be grown as instructed for garden varieties of peas furnishing them with a 6 ft. woven wire fence on which to climb. In practically all cases of flowers the more picked off the longer will be the season of flowering because it is the nature of the plants to attempt to produce seed until too late in the season to accomplish it. All the flower seed which we offer in our list is that easiest adapted to the country and village home garden and not demanding, for satisfactory results, the skill of the florist. Of course this does not mean that careful attention will not be needed and the planter must not plant seed unless it is to be given a fair amount of common sense attention throughout the season.

Alyssum O

Every garden should have a plenty of Sweet Alyssum for bordering, rockwork, baskets and pots. The plants are dwarf and compact, carrying a mass of bloom from spring till frost. The flowers are small and sweet and borne in great profusion. It is a good basket and border plant, and valuable for cutting. Pure white and very beautiful. Sow thickly to form masses.

Aster H

The aster's vigor and ease of culture are important features of its popularity. Is suitable both for the amateur and professional gardener to grow from seed, and will bloom from July till killed by frosts.



ALYSSUM

Queen of the Market

The old standard aster. Usually in bloom two weeks before most other sorts. Of very graceful, spreading habit. This selected mixture of the famous strain includes white, red, crimson, scarlet, rose, dark blue and intermediate shades.



GLORIA

Gloria

There is a growing demand for a perfectly double aster, a veritable chrysanthemum in form, and in this grand new variety we have it. They are large, double and very showy, the petals overlapping clear to the center. The plants grow luxuriantly nearly two feet tall, bearing 30 or 40 flowers on long stems. The flowers are of every possible color, ranging from delicate tints to the most gorgeous shades, and measuring four or five inches across. It is far superior to other varieties, and it is with much pride we offer it. No florist catering to the most select

trade can secure a finer form or more superb colorings than from this variety. It will reward the amateur with the same lavish generosity as the skilled grower.

Bachelor's Button ○

These are bright flowered plants of hardiest nature and simplest culture, yet esteemed among the most attractive and graceful of all the old fashioned flowers. When placed in water the blooms increase in size. All the colors are included in this fine mixture. This seed is the result of years of careful propagation and selection.

Balsam ○

For the finest flowers, good seed is more than usually essential. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and from seed sown in the open ground in May, soon form large, handsome plants, thickly massed with rose-like flowers. The seed we offer is of a superior strain, saved



BALSAM

from the most perfect flowers, very large, perfectly double. Our mixture includes white, pink, scarlet, brilliant crimson and many other shades.

California Poppy ○

[ESCHSCHOLTZIA]

The State Flower of California. Large, showy flowers in shades of yellow and orange. The plants average a foot in height, have beautiful silvery foliage, and produce their poppy-like flowers quite lavishly from early spring until frost.



CALIFORNIA POPPY



CARNATION MARGARITA

Candytuft ○

Universally known and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds and masses. When sown early in the spring, they flower from July until September and some sorts until frost comes. Our selection includes a mixture of all the best sorts. Among our very best white flowers for edging, bedding or masses, in which form it is most attractive.

Carnation Margarita H

These carnations have created an immense sensation, not only on account of their beautiful colors, but unlike all others, they bloom in about four months from sowing the seed and continue until frost. Fully three-fourths of the flowers are double and embrace a fine range of brilliant colors. Plants are neat, dwarf, branching and compact.



COLUMBINE

Columbine O

One of the most popular of perennials, and of easiest cultivation. Blooms profusely from May till August; very desirable for herbaceous borders and to group with shrubs. Our mixture contains both the single and double varieties in all the beautiful and delicate colors and shades of white, pink, scarlet and blue. Once established, they live with almost no care for years. A moist soil is best.

Cosmos O

An autumn flowering plant of rapid growth, its bold flowers have an exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage setting of feathery green. It is now one of the notable fall flowers, the specialist's skill recently having added much to its beauty.

In this mixture we get all shades from

Castor Bean O

Tropical appearing plants, growing four to six feet tall. Very showy with gigantic leaves which range from brilliant coppery-bronze to light and dark green; the ribs are also of bright colors, making a beautiful contrast with the leaves.

Chrysanthemum Tricolor H

Do not confound these annuals with the winter flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in large beds or masses, their bright colors make a splendid showing. All are fine for cut flowers. Our collection comprises all shades produced in these beautiful plants, and the beauty is enhanced by striking, delicate rings and eyes of color. In colors the various shades and markings of white, red and yellow predominate.



COSMOS

white to deep crimson. It is most effective when planted in long background borders against evergreen or fence at some distance from house or walk.

Cucumber Wild ○

One of the quickest growing annual climbers, retaining its fresh, green foliage thruout the summer months. Pretty white blossoms followed by an abundance of ornamental, prickly seed pods. Never infested by insects.

Forget-me-not ○

These dainty, elegant little flowers are hardy perennials that like cool, moist soils; and like pansies, bloom most freely in spring and fall. They make beautiful close borders, thickly sprinkled with flower-sprays. They will bloom nicely in winter in a cool room. Once planted in a garden they will continue there by self-seeding. A general favorite. Our mixture includes the best varieties, most of which bloom freely the first season, and profusely the second.



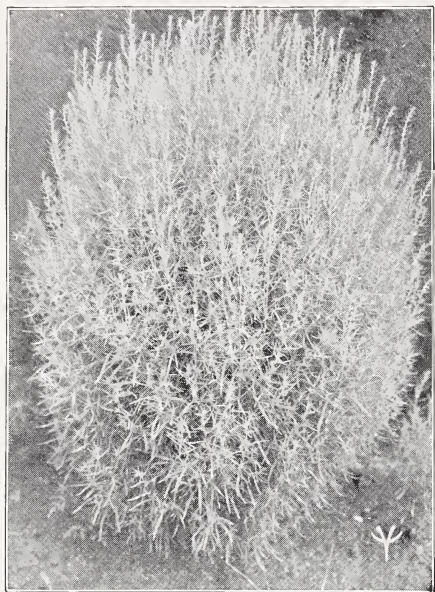
Foxglove ○

The tall flower stems of the foxglove are particularly handsome when seen growing among shrubbery, or in bold masses along walks or drives. Used as a background for lower plants they are elegant. Often the spikes are two or three feet long and thickly strung with scores of showy, thimble-shaped flowers, some of the new sorts rivaling gloxinias in shadings and markings. Our mixture includes all the new varieties and the choice colors.

Double Hollyhock ○

These stately, old fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against green backgrounds, and in their turn, form a very fine background for plants of lower growth. Their color variety is wonderful, rang-

ing from pure white thru almost every conceivable shade of yellow, red and rose to ashen-grey and almost black. Altho hollyhocks are very permanent and hardy for the first winter, it is advisable to sow seed every year, as the flowers on young, vigorous plants are much finer than on old ones. Sowing should be made in April or May,


KOCHIA

and not later than June, to flower the next year. In the final transplanting give each seedling a foot or more space each way. Average height four feet. Our seed is of magnificent varieties, grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which has revolutionized the popular estimation of the hollyhock.

Kochia ^H

SUMMER CYPRESS, MEXICAN FIRE BUSH

A splendid, popular ornamental annual, growing two feet high. The slender leaved plants are of cypress like appearance during summer, changing the light green foliage to carmine and fiery red toward autumn. Forms beautiful decorative bushes on the lawn. Is being largely used on the finest lawns in cities and suburban residence sections. Require little care after planted in open ground, and grow more beautiful each day, until freezing cold levels all plant life.

Love in the Mist [○]

A very attractive, free-flowering, hardy annual. The plants produce an abundance of lovely, long-stemmed flowers of clear corn-flower-blue and white. The flowers are surrounded by a wreath of mossy fibres and the blooms are followed by curious-looking seed pods. One of the most attractive plants of the gardens of years ago.


LOVE IN THE MIST

Marigold, Double Mixed [○]

Old garden favorite of easy culture, with rich and various colored beautiful flowers and fine foliage; very effective in groups and masses. For adding shades of yellow, brown and golden to the garden in late summer and autumn, the marigolds are unsurpassed.

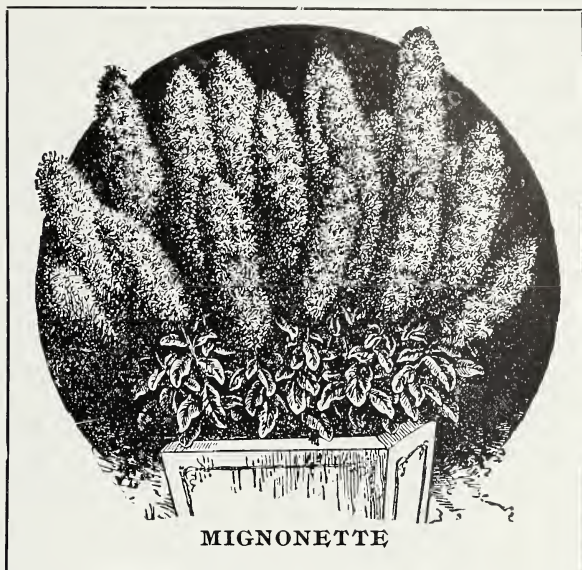
Mignonette ^H

A well known, delightfully fragrant, hardy annual; blooming thruout the entire season in the flower border. Fine for pot culture during winter and spring. Very beautiful to work into bouquets. It has always been a great favorite, even back to the time of our Grandmother's garden. Our seed includes a liberal mixture of the best

varieties. Sow once in three weeks till August and the dainty, modest flowers may be gathered until killed by frost.

Morning Glory ○

Of all our climbers for garden and green house, these are of quickest and most luxuriant growth, carrying to great height a splendid curtain of leafage, studded as summer heat comes on, with large, satiny blooms of lovely colors. The richness and delicacy of the beautiful flowers are unsurpassed. The seeds germinate so rapidly that they can be grown in the garden in any corner where the plants are needed, at almost any time.



Nasturtium ○

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season, makes a better display than almost any other plant with the same outlay of labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soil, and never flags thru the hottest weather. In soils too rich, leaves predominate, and the plants are apt to rot in wet weather, especially in growing too close. The Dwarf varieties are fine for bedding, and the Climbing varieties cover an unsightly place in a short time.

Climbing

Beautiful flowering climbers of easiest culture, bearing their gorgeous flowers

in profusion until killed by the frost. Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., they can be grown as pot plants for winter flowering, as screens or trailers for hanging baskets and vases.

Dwarf

These have a neat, compact habit and attractive foliage, are not disturbed by insects, bloom in two months from sowing, and most profusely the whole season. Useful





NASTURTIIUM

most striking markings. These seeds produce such flowers as are found only in the best flower stores of our large cities, handling greenhouse products; yet these plants are not more tender, or harder to grow than the older strains, but are extra vigorous and as easily grown by amateurs as the regular established pansy. We believe this is the finest thing offered in pansy seed by any house, and very rarely offered in the retail catalogs, being held for the hot-house trade.

Dirigo Mixture

This mixture is an established strain with us, having been acceptably received by our customers for years. It comprises the most beautiful shades, and many of the finer productions of the specialist's skill.

for bedding, massing or ribboning. A few make a yard brilliant.

Pansy H

Perhaps the favorite flower grown from seed. Too much cannot be said in favor of these quiet, dainty, striking flowers.

Victorian Mixture

The flowers in this new strain are remarkably large, borne on long stems, and generally marked with large blotches in all the very richest shades. The basic colors and markings include every tint known in pansy culture, from pearly white thru all the reds, yellows, browns, blues, with every conceivable tint and shade, and the



VICTORIAN MIXTURE

**PETUNIA**

until frost, even thru long droughts. We have no better plants than petunias for beds, masses, borders, window-boxes, baskets and vases. We have taken especial pride to have our petunias the best assortment of seeds possible to offer, and it comprises a grand mixture of the solid color and variegated large flowering single varieties, to which is added seed of the very finest large flowered, ruffled, fluted, fringed, striped, mottled, blotched and solid self colors. We believe there is no other mixture offered comprising a greater variety and including so much of the latest and best in improved strains.

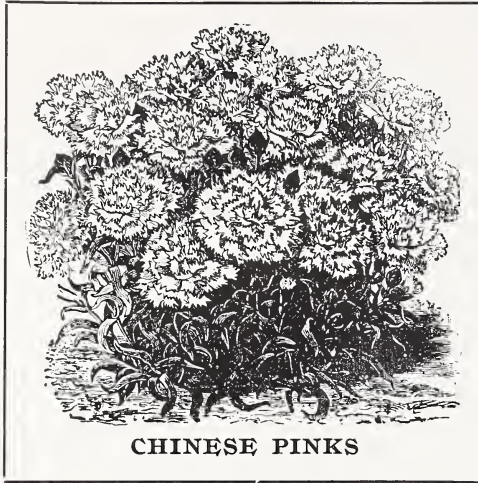
Phlox Drummondii ○

The annual phloxes are dazzling in effect, particularly so when sown in masses or ribbon beds. But few flowers are so easily grown from seed, so pretty, so quick to bloom, or give such a brilliant display of color for a little cost and care. These we offer have beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than the older sorts. There

Petunia H

For freedom of bloom, variety of color, ease of culture and effectiveness, the petunia ranks with asters, phlox and verbenas. If only a little care is bestowed on them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in their delicate and gorgeous colors thruout the summer. Once fairly started they grow almost as easily as weeds. The large flowering strains are very beautiful and of almost endless variety, furnishing a glorious succession of bloom from early summer

**PHLOX DRUMMONDII**



CHINESE PINKS

are few desirable colors beyond their range. If given good soil and plenty of water they furnish a long supply of delicate flowers for cutting. For pot culture as trailers, and as undergrowth for tall, bare stemmed plants, they are valuable.

Pinks ○

Chinese

Few flowers can equal these in beauty and profusion of bloom. They comprise many beautifully marked varieties of rich and varied colors. The plants bloom all summer and fall till frost, producing clusters of small double flowers of all colors, mostly edged with white.

Poppy ○

Shirley

Before tulips are fairly gone, our garden begins to be gay with poppies, which in some one of their many forms, continue to enliven it with a profusion of bright blooms until frost. No other flower so bold and brilliant, has the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with background of green there is nothing finer. The Shirley is a fine strain for cutting. The colors range from blush-white thru many tints to bright crimson. A fine mixture. Indescribably bright, dainty and gauzy.

Portulaca ○

This charming little annual is unrivalled for brilliancy among plants of low growth, has the happy faculty of flourishing under almost all conditions,

tho hot sun and sandy soil suit best. As an undergrowth for taller plants it is valuable, as well as for borders, or filling in any unexpected gaps in the flower garden. Thru the driest, hottest season it flourishes amazingly, carpeting the ground with a mat of succulent foliage that in the forenoon is hidden by the gayest flowers. Our mixture includes single varieties in all shades from white to brightest yellow, and to the deepest crimson.



PORTULACA



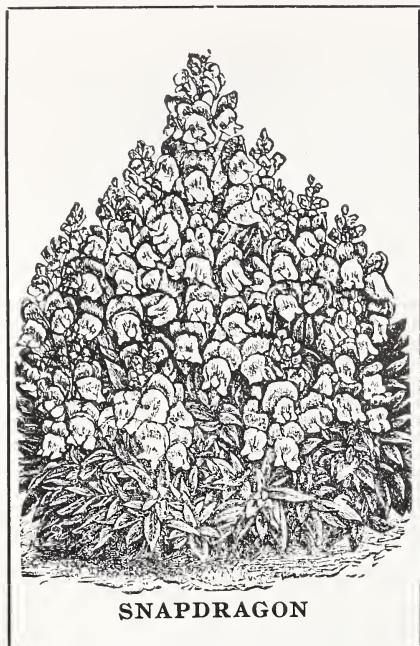
SALPIGLOSSIS

Salpiglossis ^H

One of our most easily grown and showy annuals, producing an abundance of long-stemmed, richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers, which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue or almost black, beautifully marbled and penciled, each bloom showing a glint of gold in the markings. For early blooming, seed may be started indoors and the young plants set out in the garden one foot apart, or seed may be sown outdoors after settled warm weather. Useful for cutting. Blooms from August to October. Half hardy annual; about two feet high.

Salvia ^H

The salvia is a standard bedding plant that keeps the garden bright with color until late in autumn. The plants grow and bloom profusely in any light, rich soil, blooming the first year from seed. We offer the well known, compact salvia, Bonfire; the freest blooming of all, seemingly on fire all the time with dense, flaming, scarlet spikes, Grows two to three feet tall.



Snapdragon ^H

The snapdragon is one of our finest perennials, flowering the first year as annuals. Its bright colored, curiously formed flowers always excite interest. Among the newer sorts are a great variety of colors and markings, some of wonderful brilliancy, others soft and pleasingly shaded, still others with a velvety appearance. Their rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, and keep fresh a long time. Our mixture is all that can be desired.

Stock Ten Weeks ^O

From the general make-up of the great stock family, no desirable quality seems to be omitted. The plants have a good habit, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers in all refined colors, a long season of abundant bloom, vigorous under many conditions. Such plants are unequaled for house culture, bedding, borders and for cutting; and the flowers are fine for vases and for mass decoration. They are favorite, half-hardy annuals, whose habits and qualities are described above. Our mixture is not excelled.

Sweet Peas ^O

There is no flower grown that is more popular, or that is more admired by all than the Sweet Pea, with its dainty colors and abundant, delicate perfume. For cutting for bouquets and vases, as well as corsage and buttonhole wear, no flower except the rose can compare with them. We take particular



pride in our Sweet Peas, as they are our favorite annual. We believe there are no better mixtures than those we furnish.

Giant Queen Mixture

Thru the skill of specialists, the Sweet Pea has become a much larger and finer flower than before it became so popular. The plants are more robust, branching and blooming more freely, some varieties showing three to four blooms on a stem. This is an entirely new mixture, consisting of the largest flowered **waved** varieties only. This must not be confused with the Spencer seedlings as it is superior in every way. Contains all the newest and largest flowered varieties in well-balanced proportions. Many new shades, deep, dark, rare, brilliantly lovely, have appeared in the blossoms, often in indescribable combinations. While losing nothing of the variety, delicate coloring, dainty perfume and general attractiveness, the flowers of this mixture have a far greater diversity of form and style, including frilled and fluted edges, and are about twice as large.



Pine Tree Mixture

Comprising all tints and markings, an unequalled mixture in the standard varieties. We have sold this strain a number of years, and it has always given the best of satisfaction as to variety of shades, and particularly that it is evenly balanced, no color heavily predominating. It will continue to please.

Named Varieties

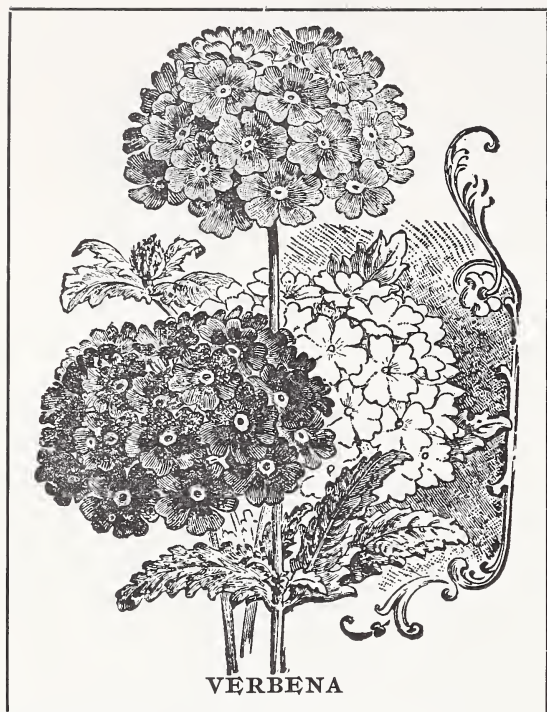
The following list is carefully selected to cover in a few varieties, a full range of colors.



DOROTHY ECKFORD, pure white.
PRIMADONNA, delicate pink,
QUEEN ALEXANDRA, best true scarlet.
LADY GRISEL HAMILTON, lavender.
LORD ROSEBERRY, deep rose.
HON. MRS. E. KENYON, yellow.
NAVY BLUE.

Sweet William [○]

A splendid old fashioned plant but as improved, they make matchless border plants, with heads of great size and beauty, which are very sweetly scented. Our mixture includes the whole range of colors, and are varieties that produce an abundance of bloom.



Verbena ^H

The verbenas are not excelled by any annual for masses and beds and undergrowth to tall plants. Half-hardy perennials, or treated as annuals, they bloom the first season from seed, with beautiful dazzling, self-colored, striped and variegated flowers. We are sure our mixture is never excelled and seldom equalled, being saved from fine named varieties.

Zinnia ^O

The zinnias rank high in public estimation as showy, free flowering, easily grown plants for the summer garden. Marvelous improvements have been wrought in the new strains. During the summer and particularly thru August they are most incomparably bright. Few plants are so easily grown from seed in the open ground.

Flower Garden Collections

The popularity of our flower seed collections increases each year, and as in the past we offer two, putting in our newest and finest varieties, so that the planter of these collections has the latest productions each year.

One is composed of the grand old flowers endeared to each one of us from the associations of our childhood—perhaps by visits to Grandmother's. It comprises the best of those flowers that will never lose their place in public esteem.

The other collection consists of the latest products of the skill of the specialist. While some classes were known long ago and admired then, yet from the constant work of florists and hybridizers, have been so improved as to be almost new varieties, only recalling the past by their general style. We give, as shown by the catalog descriptions on the previous pages, the latest and finest strains.

On each collection we make a special price, giving 75 cents worth of seeds for 50 cents.



A real discount of greater liberality than the general "Bargain Sales" of the Dry Goods and Department Stores. And the seeds are our regular grade and full sized packets. They must be ordered by the Collection name. No changes can be made in the varieties comprising the collections; one packet of each variety as listed.

THE COLLECTIONS

GRANDMOTHER'S

Bachelor's Button	5 cents
Columbine	5
Cosmos	5
Double Hollyhock	15
Love in the Mist	5
Marigold	5
Mignonette	5
Petunia	10
Portulaca	5
Ten Weeks Stock	10
Sweet William	5

Total 75

Either Collection for 50 cents, a discount of one third

NEW CENTURY GARDEN

Gloria Aster	15 cents
Carnation Margarita	15
Castor Bean	5
Chrysanthemum Tricolor	5
Kochia	5
Salpiglossis	10
Salvia Bonfire	10
Verbena	10
Total	75

Cornish, Me.

We have used on our farm during the last two years quite a quantity of W. F. Cobb Co.'s seeds and have found them very satisfactory. In fact personally, I think as a lot they have proven the best I have ever used.

Respectfully,

L. C. HOLSTON,
President Maine Seed Improvement Assn.

Barre, Vt.

I have had your seed for the last five years and have got first prize at the county fair for them, please send me a catalog as soon as you can.

MRS. JAMES RODGERS.

Dear Sir:

I am more than satisfied with your seeds. I can strongly recommend them to my neighbors. Please send a receipt for \$5.02 and oblige.

R.F.D.—Box 125

JOHN HOLDEN,
Apponaug, R. I.

New London, Conn.

I heard from one of my best customers' seeds as doing the best of any seeds he has ever had. It pleased me wonderfully.

Very truly yours,

EDW. A. SINAY.

W. F. COBB Co.,

Enfield, N. H.

Last year Mr. R. S. Cross of this place ordered 10 pounds of Speltz. He grew 6 bushels of as handsome grain as I ever saw. He is much pleased with it and says he can recommend it as the best grain to grow.

E. A. CORTHELL.

GRASS SEED

An extended description of the common grass seeds and grains is unnecessary. The all important matter in this line is **Quality**. Like any crop, seed may be good, fair, or bad when harvested. It can be put on the market in the condition in which it is harvested or it can be graded. A good crop can be cleaned and graded to be almost perfect. A poor crop uncleaned can be almost worthless. Between these extremes is every conceivable condition and quality.

The best will be free from weed or dirt, and the kernels so plump and ripe that almost every one will germinate under proper conditions. In other words the buyer receives 100 cents worth of pure, perfect seed for every dollar spent.

The other seed would be mixed in any proportion with weeds and dirt, and the seed that *is* true to name would be light and lacking in vitality. The buyer, of such seed receives some dirt, more weed seeds and some seed true to name; and of this true seed, some will germinate.

We have no criticism to make of the man who buys, or the firm who sells, the cheap seed. We can't see where a man saves money by sowing dirt on his fields—much less by sowing weeds. It seems to us there are weeds and pests enough to annoy the farmer without deliberately buying and distributing more. But if he don't agree with us that is his business. We simply don't cater to that class of trade.

We are always glad to furnish purity tests and germination tests of our grass seed. We want the man who buys our seed to do so as intelligently as he would go to market, and after looking at and tasting them, buy a barrel of apples.

The fact that the naked eye untrained perhaps, cannot tell the difference between seed 90% pure and of only 50% germination, and another lot of seed 99.6% pure and 96% germination, is no reason why he should buy in ignorance. The expert with his microscope and germination testing apparatus can determine just the quality. And the result of his test should accompany every lot of grass seed, so that the buyer may know exactly what he buys.

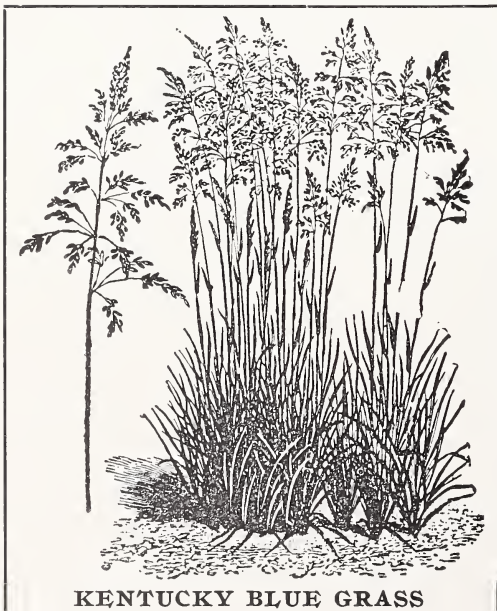
We make no apology for our prices. They are higher than many charge. So also is gold higher in price than brass.

If a man sowing his fields does not want the best of seed, then he can buy any quality he likes.

We can't guarantee a crop—no firm can. The condition of the land and weather may be such as to prohibit growth. We can't control either. We can ship seed tested to be of a certain purity and of a certain germination under proper conditions; and that purity and germination we always print with our prices.

We do not give, nor are our agents authorized to give any warranty, express or implied as to productiveness, or any other matter of our seeds, and we will not be responsible for the crop.

W. F. COBB CO.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Blue Grass, Kentucky

Sometimes called June grass. The most widely known of all the natural grasses, which does well everywhere and can be found in almost every part of our broad country. It is grown more for pasture than for hay, as it is unusually early in spring and provides good feed in May and June in our northern states, and produces a good growth until the ground freezes. This grass is very hardy and neither injured by the cold nor by dry weather, hot sun, the tramping of hoofs or close mowing. It is suited to any variety of soil, but seems to succeed best on moist, rich land. It requires about two years to become well established, and for this reason should be used only where permanent results are desired. With White clover it is often used in lawn mixtures. Seed 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

CLOVERS

ALFALFA

This valuable forage plant should have a place on every farm where the soil conditions do not prohibit its growth.

It will last from ten to twenty years in the latitude of Central New England and is a very prolific grower, cutting two to four crops per year. It is said the tap root has penetrated the earth a depth of thirty feet in search of water.

Alfalfa does not impoverish the soil, but will greatly improve any ground on which it may be grown. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is authority for the statement that Alfalfa at two years adds \$100 to the value of every acre on which it grows.

Alfalfa is considered to be equal in feeding value to good wheat bran.

Preparation of the Soil

The first essential in the growing of Alfalfa is to have a clean, sweet, fertile, well-limed soil, which must be well-tilled and free from weeds. If not naturally well drained, artificial draining should be resorted to, as the root of the Alfalfa will only penetrate to the water, and as it is necessary to have a good rootage to secure a lasting stand, the water table should be not less than three feet below the surface.

Deep tillage, good drainage and inoculating the seed with the proper germ, are absolutely essential in every case. Without the most careful preparation of the land, it is entirely useless to try to grow Alfalfa in New England. Alfalfa should be preceded for a season or two by some clean cultivated crop.

At least three quarters of the soils of the Eastern States require lime to properly grow Alfalfa.

Seed Bed

A good method in the preparation of a seed bed is to spread it with barnyard or stable manure, which must be well rotted in order to prevent the introduction of weed seeds, etc., then give the field a thorow disking to mix the manure and top soil as well as

possible. If the manure is not well rotted it should be applied to the preceding crop.

Plow the field to a depth of nine inches, or at least eight inches, and sub-soil in the bottom of this furrow four inches deeper. After the plowing has been done, the soil should be thoroly broken up and pulverized with disk harrow. The lime should now be applied. After the soil has been thoroly worked in this manner, it should be rolled down, then harrowed cross-wise of the furrow with a disk harrow. Roll again, then go over with a light smoothing harrow, and allow to lay long enough to give any weed seeds which may be present, a chance to germinate. Then harrow with a spike drag or spring tooth harrow lengthwise of the furrow until the ground is thoroly pulverized and again roll down immediately. Next go over the surface with the smoothing harrow.

Planting

Alfalfa may be planted in the late spring or early fall.

The United States Department of Agriculture is advocating the planting of Alfalfa by drilling in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, claiming for this method an easier and better cultivation and a heavier yield. Neither does it require such a heavy seeding, a lighter and more uniform growth being the object.

The growth should be cut as soon as it attains height of 10 or 12 inches, leaving it on the ground.



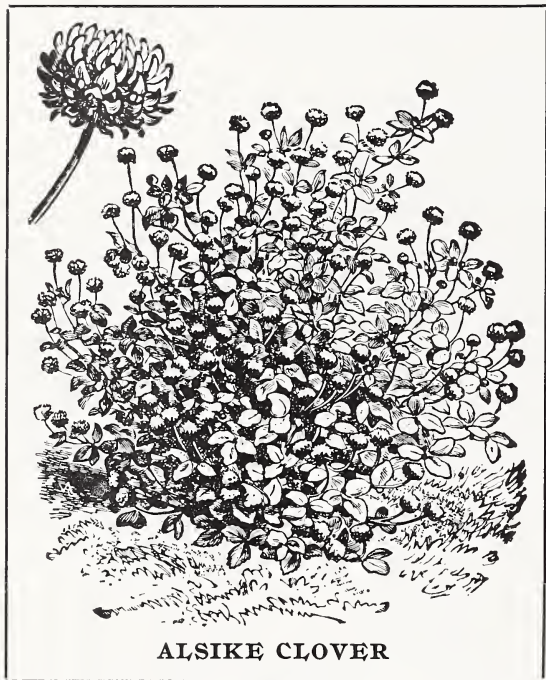
LUCERNE CLOVER, ALFALFA

This helps the plant, tends to eliminate the weeds and the clippings aid in conserving the moisture in the soil and protecting the roots from the sun. When the Alfalfa sends up new shoots from the crown and commences to bloom again, it should be mowed and harvested, curing in cocks. The farmer should always bear in mind that he must reserve and retain all the leaves possible on the plant, since they are the most valuable part.

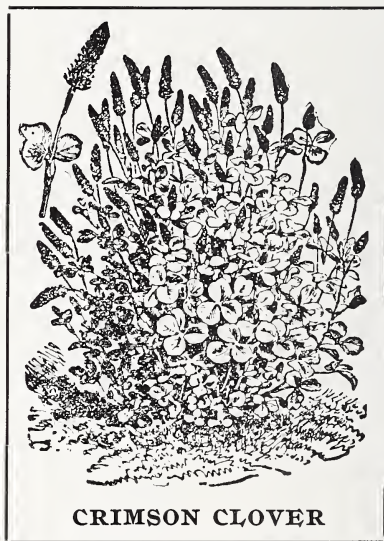
Particular care should be taken in selecting Alfalfa seed to see that it is pure, and that it is adapted to the conditions and climate in which it is to be planted. Seed grown in the same or a more rigorous climate is apt to thrive and stand our severe winter much better than seed grown in a warmer region. We supply especially selected Alfalfa seed which is of the highest purity and best adapted for growing in the Eastern states. 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre.

Alsike Clover

A perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in cold and stiff soils, and in marshy lands which are too wet for other species. It grows well in the far north, and can withstand severe cold. A good honey plant for bees. 15 lbs. to the acre.



ALSIKE CLOVER



CRIMSON CLOVER

Crimson Clover

Brilliant scarlet flowered annual, greedily eaten by cattle, remains green longer than the red variety, and is excellent for bee food. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences to grow and continues until severe freezing weather and makes good hay. The only objection is, that it winter kills in this latitude. Desirable as a soiling crop. Seed is imported from France. Germination tests by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on 119 lots imported show a variation of from 40% to 97%; an instance of seed that may be decidedly poor. Sow in April or May. 20 lbs. of seed per acre.



MEDIUM OR RED CLOVER

Medium or Red Clover

One of the most valuable farm crops of the eastern states for pasture, soiling, hay or turning under for green manure. It requires a deep, rich soil, and yields

two hay crops in the season. This is the most important of all clovers, and the variety most commonly used in New England for many years for seeding down with Timothy.

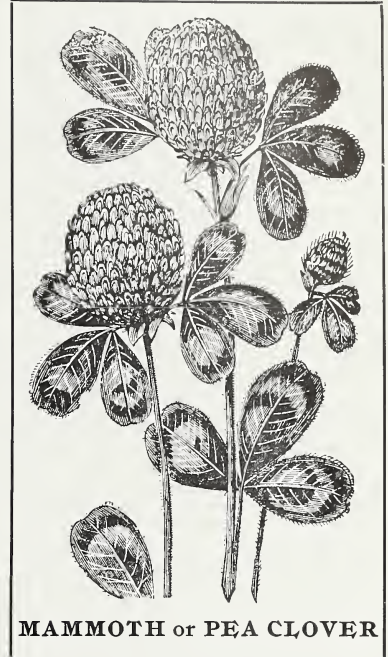
Mammoth or Pea Clover

This is a variety of Red clover of greater size and strength than the original type. It has a longer life than ordinary Red clover. Attains a height of 5 or 6 feet. Is considered more valuable for plowing under than for feeding except for hog pasture for which it is particularly adapted. Not hardy in New England. 15 lbs. to the acre.



WHITE CLOVER

hardy. Valuable in permanent pastures, its forage being sweet and nutritious. Sow in the spring. 8 lbs. to the acre.



MAMMOTH or PEA CLOVER

White Clover

Some White clover is usually included in lawn-grass mixtures. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant trampling. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints; spreads rapidly, and is very

Hungarian

See under Millets, on next page.

MILLETS

Millets are the farmers' insurance against hay and pasturage shortages. And it is an insurance that can be taken after the loss of regular hay or pasture crop is evident. But aside from its unequalled place to make good deficiencies, nothing pays better for a stock raiser and dairyman than a few acres of millet; for it not only yields at least as much again hay per acre as Timothy and clover, but it is also of great feeding value and milk producing quality, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock. It should, however, be sown regularly every year, and not merely as a catch crop.



GERMAN MILLET

German or Golden Millet

This is larger and heavier than the so-called Hungarian millet or Hungarian grass. Has yellow, drooping heads, more erect and more compact, with bristles usually purplish. German millet is a fine crop for both soiling and hay. For the latter purpose it must be cut just as it begins to head before blooming, for it is liable to injure stock after the seeds are formed. It is ready for use in 60 or 65 days after sowing. When used at the proper stage of development it is one of the most valuable soiling plants. There has been much Golden millet seed sold in New England which was western grown, perhaps on irrigated land, and has not given satisfaction because of a light yield. We furnish only the southern or Tennessee product which produces a heavy yield of fodder or hay. It should of course be sown late, the last of June or first of July, so that it may have the hottest weather in which to make its growth, for that is what it needs to produce the best crops. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

Hungarian Millet

This is a species of millet growing less rank than the Japanese with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It was the first of the millets



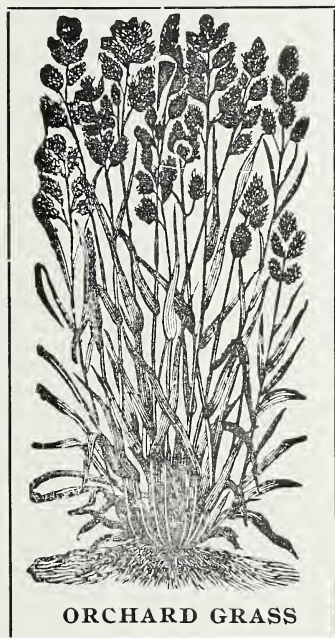
HUNGARIAN MILLET

used in New England and has become very popular and valuable. Like all the millets it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

Japanese Millet

The seed was brought to the United States from Northern Japan by Wm. P. Brooks, when he returned to America after serving 12 years in the first Agricultural College in Japan. After a few years trial in Mass., Prof. Brooks who had become impressed with the great value of the crop for forage, began the distribution of the seed. The success was immediate. Under varying conditions it has given highly satisfactory results for either of the following uses: For feeding green, and as a hay crop. **For green feed**—In the opinion of the introducer, the Japanese millet is likely to prove of greater value as a green food than for any other purpose. Its capacity for production is great. The forage is tender and highly relished, and in nutritive value appears to be about equal to the best green corn. Yields at the rate of more than 20 tons to the acre are easily obtained. In using the millet as a green food, it is best to begin cutting just before the heads appear. The stand of millet which is cut previous to the formation of the seed will produce a considerable second crop, which may be either cut for later feeding or pastured. It is not the judgment of the introducer, however, that it is usually wise to place any great dependence upon this

second growth. The yield is small unless the soil is exceptionally rich and the weather conditions highly favorable. **As a hay crop**—On account of its extreme succulence, it is a difficult crop to cure. If well cured, however, chiefly in the cock, it makes an extremely palatable and nutritious hay, highly relished by all kinds of stock, particularly by horses, which seem to prefer it to good Timothy hay. So far as known, hay from this species of millet does not cause kidney troubles, which often follow the free use of hay made from the other varieties of millet. **Soil and climate conditions**—The Japanese millet requires rather rich and retentive soils. On the thin, light soil, liable to suffer from the effects of protracted dry weather it will prove unsatisfactory. **Time and manner of sowing**—The heaviest crops are obtained from relatively early sowing; in any given locality, between those dates best suited for the planting of corn. It grows rapidly and has given yields as high as 12 tons an acre of green forage when sown as late as the first of July. Fifteen pounds of seed per acre will be sufficient on good soils for early sowing. On poorer soils and for late sowing, the quantity of seed should be increased.



ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard Grass

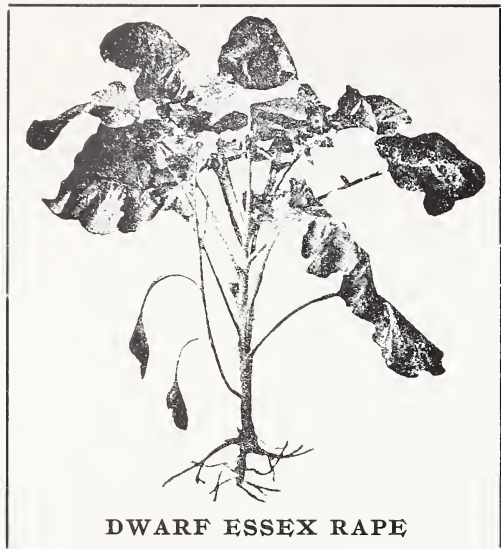
A most valuable grass for pasture or hay land and on account of its earliness **very valuable for permanent pastures**, as it furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in the fall, is quick to recover from close cropping and even thrives better the more it is cropped. Gives rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand the drought and being very hardy, is of especial value for the northern states, where it does not winter-kill. It does better if sown with clover which ripens about the same time and makes a much more valuable mixture for hay than the grass alone. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Will grow on almost all kinds of land. The seed is very light and bulky, more so than any other grass seed. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.



JAPANESE MILLET

Dwarf Essex Rape

Extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep; makes excellent green feed for poultry. Farmers who desire to get young cattle, sheep or lambs into favorable condition to be sold advantageously in the fall, can do it most cheaply by growing this rape; stock can be turned into it within six or eight weeks after sowing. Cattle and sheep are apt to bloat if the leaves are wet, or they are turned in hungry and allowed to fill themselves. It is much better to alternate this daily with grass pasturage, than to feed on this alone. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of five pounds per acre, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the

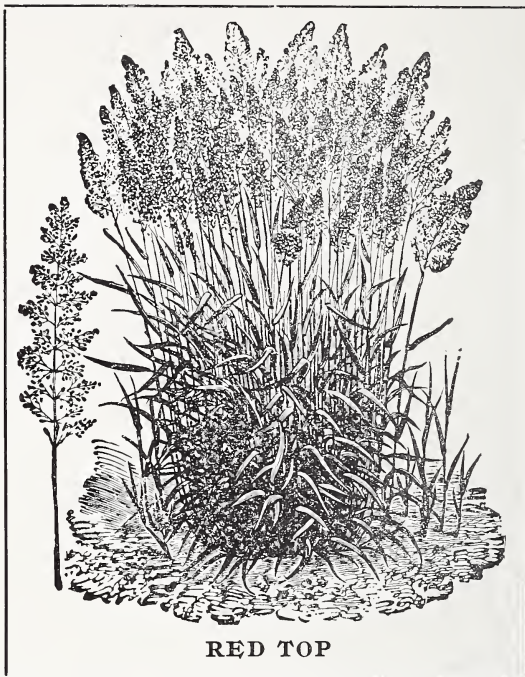


DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Red Top

This is well adapted to New England states. Suitable for meadow and pasture mixtures. Adapts itself to any soil, but produces best results on moist,

acre. It may be sown in April for an early crop with oats; this rape makes a rapid growth after the oats are cut. When pastured to sheep it is exceptionally valuable to restore and make profitable, exhausted lands:



RED TOP



TIMOTHY OR HERDSGRASS

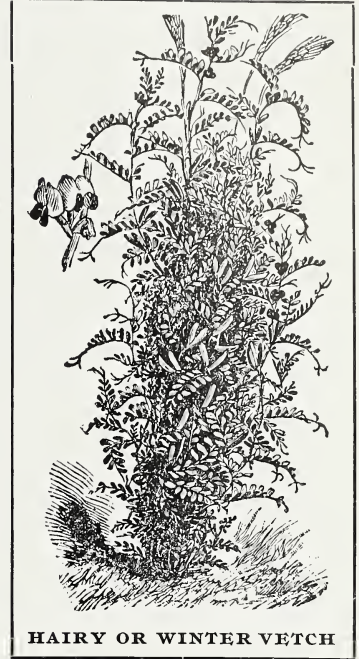
rich soils, where it grows 2 to 2½ feet high. Often sown with Timothy and clover, and outlasts both. A good grass to mix with Alsike clover for meadow and lowlands. It will grow well upon every soil. It is not only a good meadow grass, but is one of the best pasture species, grazing being a benefit and almost a necessity for its perpetuation and preservation. In swampy places that would otherwise produce no grass, Red Top will thrive with the greatest vigor. Red Top will do very well, whatever is the character or location of the soil. Not as good as Timothy for hay, but as a combination for hay, and then pasture, it is the best of nearly all the economic grasses. Sow 20 lbs to the acre.

Timothy or Herdsgrass

The most popular of all grasses for hay and the standard to which all other hay is compared. It is a perennial, doing best on a moist, tenacious, rich soil. On light soils the yield is generally scant. The best results are had by sowing Timothy with a mixture of Red Top and clover. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture as there is little growth after being cut, and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Hay should be cut just when it has stopped flowering. Quantity of seed per acre varies with the character of the soil. On heavy soils sow 15 to 25 lbs., on light soils less.

Hairy Vetch

Also called Winter Vetch and Sand Vetch. This legume is rapidly springing into favor in the North as a fall soiling crop. Can be sown during August and September, after most crops are off. Grows luxuriantly and is one of the greatest nitrogen gatherers. Requires no special soil preparation, neither is particular as to soil, and is therefore very valuable for bringing up poor land. Makes a valuable and nutritious hay. This is becoming a very popular crop for tobacco growers in the Connecticut valley. They sow it after taking off the crop and plow under before planting again. They find it increases the tobacco crop a third, and makes the texture of the leaf far better. By this means much less fertilizer is used. What it is doing there on the sandy loam can be done elsewhere to other crops with equally great advantage to farmers. It is not recommended for land which is to be cultivated for grain crops on account of its tendency to volunteer and persist. The plants, when mature, are about forty inches high and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. When sown in August it will cover the ground before winter and be valuable for very early spring feed. If sown in the spring with oats as a support for the vines, it will make from 10 to 15 tons of green fodder or 3 to 4 tons of cured hay per acre. Vetch will thrive on soil so light and sandy that no other crop will live. The fibrous tap root reaches down to a depth of 2 or 3 feet and will get moisture. If plowed under it enriches the soil in the same way that clover does, and is much cheaper than commercial fertilizer. Its feed value is equal, pound for pound, to prime wheat bran. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre.



HAIRY OR WINTER VETCH

GRAINS

Japanese Buckwheat

This is a very highly desirable variety. It ripens a week earlier than Silver Hull and yields nearly double. The plant is of stronger growth than common buckwheat, while the kernels are much larger. The flour is fully equal in quality to that of other buckwheats. Particularly adapted for sandy land. Sow in June, one half bushel per acre,

Barley

SIX-ROWED—Is a very valuable variety; gives excellent satisfaction. It has no equal for fodder and the yield is enormous.

TWO-ROWED—This variety has been carefully selected and a more beautiful, plump, meaty kernel of barley we believe cannot be found. Sow one and one half bushels per acre.

Victor Oats

We here have a strain that we believe will please every customer. It is grown in the latitude of St. Johnsbury, Vt., or Waterville, Maine. It has a long, stiff straw. The variety from which our stock was taken produced 70 bushels



JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

per acre, and a struck bushel weighed 38 pounds as it came from the thrashing machine—not after being clipped. This was not produced under any exceptional conditions or intensive culture; but under just such care as any farmer can and should give his field of oats. The yield and weight named above, show more fully and definitely than any extended description we might write, just what the grain actually is. When the planter compares 2660 pounds per acre with the yield of the ordinary seed oat, it is a simple matter to figure the comparative value of the two. A difference of \$2.00 or so per acre in the cost of seeding, is pretty small compared with the difference in value of the crop harvested. Sow two bushels to the acre.

Fodder Oats

For those who do not care for the grain but want clean seed that will produce a good crop for green fodder or hay we offer this variety. Sow two to three bushels per acre.

Rye

Spring Rye has been developed by planting Winter Rye in the spring, and selecting the seed produced for several years. The constant tendency is to revert to its natural habit—that is, Winter Rye, and for this reason, even with the greatest care, we can never be positive that the results will be satisfactory to the planter. Hence we do not sell Rye, either Spring or Winter.

Speltz

Speltz has attracted very wide attention; each year is finding it more popular than the preceding. It is adapted to a wide range of soil and climate. Extreme heat and cold have little effect on it. In feeding value for horses it is considered by the best farmers in the northwest who are growing it in preference to oats, as being of fully one-half more value, bushel for bushel. It not only produces more muscle and power of endurance in the horse, but gives him more life and vim. The grain is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It is claimed that the grain is much more valuable for feeding purposes, for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc., than corn. The stooling propensities of Speltz are truly wonderful. This makes it drought proof. It does better in dry seasons on thin, poor, dry land than any other grain now known. It is good for pasture, it fattens in the green state. It yields an average of thirty percent more to the acre than oats under similar conditions. Our sales of this grain are increasing immensely each year. In fact our supply has been completely exhausted each spring before all our orders were filled. Prepare the soil as for oats and sow early. Eighty pounds to the acre.

Wheat

It is our ambition to sell only such stock as will yield large and healthy grain. Sow one and a half to two bushels per acre.



Concord, Vt., Feb. 11, 1915.

W. F. COBB CO.,
Franklin, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Last year I sold Mr. Ernest Dodge of Lunenburg, 2 bushels of Victor Oats. I saw him some weeks ago and he says he never saw such a yield. From the two bushels of sowing he got 73 bushels thrashers measure. He is highly elated over the yield.

I saw the the oats and they were fine and he says it pays to buy seeds of Mr. Cobb for they always grow and give satisfaction.

Yours truly,

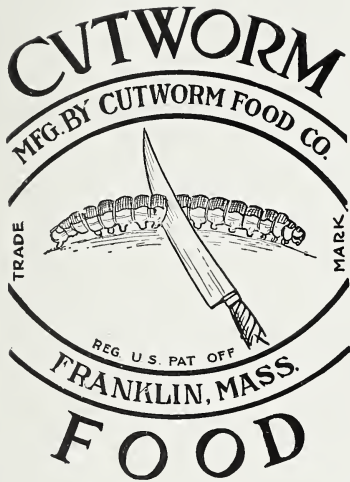
F. H. ACHILLES, Agent.

INSECTICIDES

And Inoculating Bacteria

CUTWORM FOOD

WHAT WE SAY



There is no more exasperating insect pest with which the gardener contends, than the cut worm. The most careful preparation of the land, liberal fertilizing, choicest seeds or plants, are thereby all wasted. And all the work, expense, and anticipation of financial returns, are wiped out in a night.

Most pests attack the fruit, and can hardly spoil it all, or even spoil enough to make a failure of the crop before detection; but the cut worm in about three bites, kills the entire plant as effectively as tho it were consumed root and branch.

A second planting is a poor remedy for the loss; at best it means a later crop and lower prices, but it also means the work done all over, more fertilizer, time used that is needed for other work, and after all, no assurance that the second planting will not share the same fate as the first; in fact the very strong probability that it will.

And all this is so easily avoided. Just drop a teaspoonful of Cutworm Food around each plant the day it is set out, or on each hill as the seedlings break thru; and instead of eating the plants, the worm eats a little of the Food and his work is forever done. He is dead, and no more able to damage crops or produce posterity to cause annoyance and loss in years to come.

The remedy is so simple and so rapidly applied. Any child ten years old can, in an afternoon, protect a large area. The Food will not injure the most delicate plant.

We have never had a case reported to us in the four years we have handled the Food, where plants of any kind, flower or vegetable, have been eaten to any extent when protected by this means. Last season we sold fourteen thousand pounds which shows what the people who have used it, think of it.

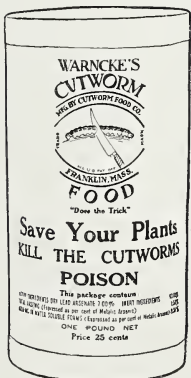
Simply put the Food on the ground around the plant in the afternoon, when the ground is not wet; and one night, or possibly two, will practically rid the field of the worms there. If it rains within 40 hours after putting on the Food a second dose should be applied, so that the effective part of the Food may not be washed out until the worm can get at it.

One pound will protect 75 to 100 plants, which makes the expense either of cash or time, very small; almost nothing compared with the value certainly saved.

Cannot be sent by parcel post.

PRICES

One pound package,	\$.25
Five " "	1.00
Ten " "	1.75





Picture taken of a field of 6 acres of Musk Melons where Cutworm Food was used,
with only 21 hills lost



A twenty-five foot strip in above field where Cutworm Food was NOT used

CABBAGE SAVER

An inexpensive and effectual means of protecting Cabbage and Cauliflower heads from the green cabbage worm. It is used with success by some of the largest growers of cabbage for market and kraut.

Dissolve the contents of a 25 cent package in a ten or twelve quart pail of soft water, and sprinkle on the heads with a sprinkling can, sprayer, or whisk broom. This amount is sufficient for one application to 100 heads. One application is enough, unless it is washed out by rain.

It will not injure nor discolor the cabbage in any way, and is absolutely non-poisonous and harmless to persons or animals.

One pound will make enough solution for 1500 heads. Five pounds enough for an acre.



Field of Cabbage protected by Cutworm Food and Cabbage Saver

Charleston, Maine.

Dear Sir:

Last year I got my garden seed of one of your agents, Mr. Stewart, and we had a lovely garden, every thing was fine. We want some of your seed for this year so will you please send us your catalog so we can send you our order.

JOHN L. PAINE.

Oak Lawn, R. I., Jan 16, 1915.

W. F. COBB Co.,
Franklin, Mass.

Dear Sir:

My experience with Cut Worm Food has been very successful.
I recommend it very heartily.

JAMES E. GREENE.

To Successfully Grow

**ALFALFA, FIELD PEAS,
SOY BEANS, VETCHES,**

TO INCREASE YOUR YIELD, AND IMPROVE YOUR SOIL—USE

EDWARDS' BACTERIA

Scientifically Prepared and Tested

SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS—EASY TO USE—NO LABOR EXPENSE



Inoculated and uninoculated alfalfa plants from a farm in Grey County, Ontario. A District Representative of the Department of Agriculture who saw the field, writes: "A part of the field was seeded with seed treated with culture obtained from the Bacteriological Department at the Agricultural College, Guelph; while the rest of the field was seeded with a better grade of seed, which, however, was not inoculated. There is a good catch of seed all over the field, but that which was from uninoculated seed has not made a very vigorous growth, while that from inoculated seed has made a luxuriant growth. In digging, many nodules could be found on the roots of the inoculated alfalfa, but none were on the roots of that which was not inoculated."

The cultures of Edwards' Legume Bacteria are grown from the same strain of bacteria as used in the above experiment.

The chief value of the above named crops, either as food or green manure, lies in the nitrogen they contain. With the aid of bacteria these plants can get their nitrogen from the air. The bacteria live in the soil, and as the plants start to grow, the bacteria burrow into the roots and produce nodules. During this process they take nitrogen from the air and store it in the plants. Unless the plants have these bacteria growing on their roots, they will not make the most successful growth.

On land on which a new crop is to be sown, the bacteria must be supplied by inoculation.

This inoculation is done to the seed in a few minutes, and the bacteria are thus carried into the soil with the seed in ample numbers to insure increased growth of the crop.

VALUABLE RESULTS OF SEED INOCULATION

The pure culture method of seed inoculation is endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Experiment Stations. At the Ontario Agricultural College, for a period of eight years during which time cultures were sent out to inoculate 21,000 bushels of seed, the average of reported favor-

able results from inoculation was 82.7% for alfalfa. At the Nebraska Experiment Station it was found on chemical analysis that inoculated alfalfa plants contained 66.9% more nitrogen than uninoculated plants from the same field. Bulletin No. 271 of the Michigan Station says, "As the expense is so little and risk of loss of the crop so great, in case the bacteria are not present, artificial inoculation should by all means be used wherever alfalfa is being seeded." Bulletin 137, of the Iowa Experiment Station says: "The co-operative experiments show that in practically every instance where the soil was inoculated, a more vigorous growth resulted. In many cases the difference was the difference between a

success and a total failure. Considering the ease and slight expense of inoculation, a farmer can ill afford to risk a loss by not inoculating."

Cultures are made by a bacteriologist of fifteen years Agricultural College experience, and we know that they are efficient. They fully meet the three essential conditions which any cultures for seed inoculation should fulfill, viz., plenty of vigorous bacteria of the right kind to do the inoculation properly; ease and rapidity of inoculation: and low cost.

EDWARDS BACTERIA are prepared in two sizes, respectively for 30 and 60 pounds of seed.

PRICES

To inoculate up to 30 pounds of seed	\$1.50
To inoculate up to 60 pounds of seed	3.00

While the quantity of bacteria furnished is sufficient for the weights of seed indicated, it will do no injury to use the amount of bacteria on a much less quantity of seed.

When you order, be sure to state clearly the kind of seed to be inoculated.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil, by Nature's own method?

It is practically useless to attempt to grow alfalfa in New England unless inoculation is used.

Presque Isle, July 30, 1915.

W. F. COBB Co.,
Franklin, Mass.

Gentlemen:

I found the seeds immensely satisfactory. It seemed as if every one must have grown. If all of my seeds had come from you I should have been much better off.

Would it be possible for you to send me next year's catalogue so that I could order from you direct. I think some of my friends and acquaintances would like to order also.

Sincerely yours,

S. LORENZO MERRIMAN,
Prin. Aroostook State Normal School.

The Gradus Pea came up making a perfect stand. One bushel from another firm planted one week later made a 15% stand though a few of your peas in the bottom of hopper planted the same day made the same perfect stand as those planted a week earlier.

May 15, 1915

GEO. BUTLER,
Meriden, Ct.

The seed I got last year were the best and truest to name of any I have seen of late years.

Please address,

R. F. D. No. 1

L. W. HUMPHREY,

Augusta, Maine.

Islesboro, Me.,
July 9, '14.

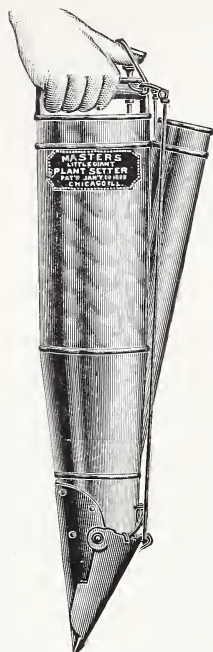
W. F. COBB Co.,
Franklin, Mass.

Gents: Enclosed find check of \$40.75 for the seeds you sent to me. Your seeds have proved very satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

L. E. SMITH.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter



THE ONLY HAND MECHANICAL PLANT SETTER ON THE MARKET

Is built on scientific principles throughout. Its conical jaws are made of heavy sheet steel and the main body or water reservoir and plant tube of heavy tinned plate. The water valve is of brass with rubber packing. The valve rod and trip spring are of steel wire; thumb button and other fittings are also of brass. The machine is well put together with rivets and solder and should last for years.

NO STOOPING WHEN USING IT THEREFORE: NO LAME BACKS

All Kinds of Plants

Such as Cabbage, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Sweet Potatoes, Sugar Beets, Etc., are

SET IN WATER AND COVERED AT ONE OPERATION

The plant roots are put down to the proper depth below the surface where the ground is cool and damp. You never have to wait for a shower; plants may be safely set out when large enough, regardless of the weather—no matter how dry and dusty the ground may be.

Every Farmer and Truck Grower Should Have One

Any man, with very little practice can easily set out 7,000 to 10,000 plants each day. Use **Liquid Fertilizer** to set with if possible. This will insure a quick start and a strong growth.

Printed instructions for making and using home-made Liquid Fertilizer at no cost but your own work to prepare it, sent free with each Plant Setter; also full directions **how to operate it**, go with every machine. **Money refunded in case this Planter fails to do all we claim for it.**

This Planter will save its cost a dozen times over in a season—is light and pleasant to work with—and its price within reach of every grower.

Weight 4 1-2 lbs. See Wholesale Price List.

Whately, Mass.

Gentlemen—I ordered one of your Planters last winter for my own use, not knowing anything of its merit. I did not have a chance to see it worked out until planting time, about June 15th, when I found I could set, water and cover my plants all at one operation. My neighbors saw how well it worked and I ordered 18 and received them 48 hours after sending in the order, and I sold every one of them the same day. This is a tobacco growing section along the Connecticut river for about 100 miles on both sides, and I will place them before every grower within a year if you give me the agency, and I shall want at least one hundred dozen. This little Hand Planter is going to do wonders for the growers next season.

Yours truly,

WM. L. DICKINSON

HOTBED AND COLD FRAME

Most people know that much time can be saved by starting seeds in a cold frame or a hotbed; but they do not know how little work is demanded to make these. We give below simple instructions. Most of the work can be done in the fall when there is plenty of time. The little time required in the spring is paid many times over in having the crops weeks in advance of what they would be if planted in the open ground.

HOTBED

This is the best method of hastening crops. Dig a pit 30 inches in a dry sheltered spot facing the south. Inside the pit make a frame reaching from the bottom to 18 inches above ground on the back, and 12 inches above on the front. Sashes should be placed on top of this.

Sashes for this purpose can be bought at most any lumber yard, and they are usually 3 by 6 ft. Two sashes would give space enough to start the plants required by a small family, and if this number of sashes is desired, the frame set in the ground should be 6 ft. long and 5 ft. 11 in. wide.

If the Hotbed is built of cement instead of a wooden frame it costs but a little more and lasts for years.

From the 10th of March in southern Connecticut to the first of April in northern New England is the time to prepare the bed. Take enough fresh horse manure to fill the bed to the level of the ground and then mix one-third its bulk of dry leaves saved from the previous fall, piling this mixture on the ground near the hotbed and tramp it down hard. In a few days it will begin to heat and steam begin to rise when it should be forked over; then let it set until it begins to heat again. Then pitch it into the bed, tramp it down solid, having it come to the level of the ground outside. Place a thermometer so that the bulb will be down in the manure and for the first days, the temperature will probably go up to over 100 degrees, but will soon drop to about 90 degrees. Then put on top of the manure six to eight inches of garden soil mixed with about one-third of old fine manure from the hog pen, and in this soil the seed should be sowed thinly in drills, 2 or 3 inches apart. As soon as the plants are up and start to make the 3rd and 4th leaves, thin them out to two inches apart. Every warm day, the sashes should be raised a few inches from the upper side to give circulation of air. Water the plants when necessary with tepid water. During every cold night and snow storms, cover the sash with boards, or blankets, or old carpets.

COLD FRAME

Cold frame does not demand any pit. Simply make a frame on the top of the ground, the size desired. In the fall fork into the ground inside of the frame a heavy coating of well rotted manure. Cover the frame glass as explained above for the Hotbed, and bank up around the sides with straw.

Seeds should be sown in the cold frame from the first to the middle of March and cared for as explained for the Hotbed; but as this will not have as much internal heat, more care will have to be used during stormy days and cold nights that the plants do not freeze.

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